

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 13.

BIG TIME AT PACKERS' CONVENTION

Plans for the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at St. Louis on October 11, 12 and 13 are almost complete. Never has there been a year when committees worked harder to get up a fine programme for the annual meeting than this year. The enthusiasm among the St. Louis members has been great and continuous. They want to show the trade that Chicago is not the only convention city.

The entertainment plans have already been outlined by The National Provisioner. The big Veiled Prophet festivities occur just before the convention dates, and those who arrive early will see the finish of this great annual celebration. Headquarters at the Planters' Hotel will be a lively place for several days preceding the meeting.

The registration and opening reception occur at the Planters' Hotel on Monday morning, preceding the opening business session Monday afternoon. On Monday evening the annual convention smoker occurs at the Planters. Tuesday morning there will be a trip in special cars to the National Stock Yards.

After the Tuesday afternoon business session comes the great annual banquet on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Jefferson. The St. Louis Banquet Committee promises that this affair will equal any of the famous packers' convention banquets ever held, including souvenirs and all other features.

Wednesday will be a day of enjoyment, beginning with an automobile tour to the Diesel engine plant, the Anheuser-Busch brewery and other points of interest in the morning, with lunch at the Anheuser-Busch plant. In the afternoon there will be a tour of the park system, ending at the famous Sunset Hill Country Club, where a sunset supper will be served. Visitors will be returned to the city in ample time for the evening trains.

Among the features new to packers' conventions which the St. Louis committees promise is the musical programme, which it is planned to continue throughout the entire convention time.

The business programme is to be of the usual high-class character. Besides the welcoming speakers the list of those who will talk on trade and technical topics and subjects of timely interest includes W. J. Hoggson, of New York; C. W. Babcock, of the General Vehicle Company, Chicago; L. A. Kramer, packinghouse engineer of the Brecht

Company, St. Louis; J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade; J. R. Brown, editor of the Chicago Daily Farmers' and Drovers' Journal; G. L. Mallory, of the Security Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago; Charles G. Deibel, of the National Retail Grocers' Association, St. Louis; E. H. Ullman, president of the Chemical and Engineering Company, Chicago; M. D. Richardson, chemist, of Swift & Company, Chicago, and Maurice Loeb of New York, chief engineer of the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus, Inc.

Special parties are being made up from all over the country to attend the convention. Albert Rohe is organizing the New York party, John Danahy is looking after the Buffalo crowd, John Theurer is pilot for the Clevelandites, Conrad Yeager for the Pittsburgh bunch, James Craig, Jr., for Detroiters, President John J. Felin for the Philadelphians, Howard R. Smith for the Baltimoreans, and Charles E. Roth for the famous Cincinnati bunch. (Take warning, Tony Faust!)

The Chicago members are showing enthusiastic interest in the approaching convention. So much so in fact that they are arranging for a special train to leave Chicago at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, October 10, and scheduled to arrive at St. Louis about 9 p. m. They will be met at the St. Louis station by a committee of local members and escorted to the Planters' Hotel, where they will make their headquarters. It is expected that there will be about one hundred in the party, and perhaps more, as members from nearby Northern and Eastern cities may also accompany the delegation. It is expected that all the large, as well as the smaller packers, will be represented by their executive heads, unless unforeseen business obstacles prevent. The committee having the arrangements for the delegation in charge is as follows: F. R. Burrows, chairman; A. D. White, G. W. Williams, Hugo Arnold, David Robertson, I. A. McLean, John O'Hern and Oscar G. Mayer, secretary.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE SPREADS.

Federal and State officials are gravely alarmed over the steady increase in the foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle and swine of northern Illinois. In spite of eternal vigilance, perfect co-operation, and everything that skilled veterinarians can do, the scourge continues to spread.

Although the present epidemic in Illinois is less than two months along, over 3,000 head of cattle and 5,000 swine have had to be slaughtered because of it. The appraised value of the total is approximately \$250,000, of which the Federal Government pays half and the State the other half.

Since last week's account in The National Provisioner, the number of infected and slaughtered herds in Illinois has risen from less than 200 to about 250, and the authorities are beginning to fear the possibility of the contagion spreading to other States. Every possible precaution is being employed to protect the Chicago stock yards, the guards and inspectors having been all but doubled.

Nevertheless, at a number of points in the East cattle and swine from Chicago have been rejected by dealers. So far this attitude is over-cautious, it is believed, as not a single case has occurred in Chicago since the present outbreak.

The Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington is making a special effort to keep the scourge from swine, inasmuch as hog cholera already has been making the industry almost a doubtful speculative one.

RAILROADS GET RESPITE.

In the Western advance rate case, which the railroads lost, and are now petitioning for a rehearing, the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted a slight concession. The orders of the Commission of July 27 and 30 required the carriers to begin compliance before September 29, but now an extension to December 31 is allowed. In that time the carriers will have to argue their petition for a rehearing. The tariff subjects concerned are livestock from points in Colorado, South Dakota and other States to Omaha and other points, packinghouse products and fresh meats in peddler cars in the Southwestern territory, and grain and grain products.

BUFFALO AND PITTSBURGH OPEN.

The stockyards at Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa., are to be released from quarantine against the foot-and-mouth disease on shipments of livestock coming from areas where no quarantine exists. The order of the Department of Agriculture freeing these stock yards became effective September 22. Shipments originating in quarantined areas cannot enter these yards, but must be shipped directly, for immediate slaughter, to abattoirs having Federal inspection.

PACKERS WILL FIGHT PRIZE COURT RULING

Decision Based Wholly on Presumption and Without Evidence

Representatives of American packers went to Washington this week to protest to the State Department against the British prize court ruling by which meat cargoes valued at \$15,000,000 were confiscated by the British Government. Though consigned to neutrals, the court decided they were intended for German use, and took possession of them without compensation.

The packers will fight for their trade and property rights through the British courts, and will also ask the United States Government to see that they get justice. It is understood that the packers will charge that their case was decided wholly on presumption and without evidence. On this ground, it is expected, they will ask the diplomatic intervention of the United States Government in their behalf.

The announcement of the confiscation of meat cargoes worth about \$15,000,000 by the British prize court last week caused little or no surprise in Washington. All straws indicated that the British order-in-council would be upheld, and it may be remembered that several weeks ago The National Provisioner, on the strength of information furnished by its Washington correspondent, predicted an adverse decision, followed by continued appeals, and finally by arbitration before an international commission, to be delayed until after the war is over. The first step has been taken, and there is nothing to indicate a break in the programme.

In the absence of Secretary of State Lansing, Acting Secretary Frank L. Polk, the new counselor of the department, is very non-committal as to the Department's future course in this controversy. However, it may be said authoritatively that the Department will not consider it at all until certified copies of all the evidence in the case, and the decision of the court, have been received. The embassy in London has already mailed them, it is understood.

Even then, whether the Department will decide that there has been a denial of justice to American interests grave enough to warrant diplomatic interference remains to be seen. In all probability the diplomatic part of the business will be a shadow rather than the substance, until all legal means in London have been exhausted.

Feel Packers' Point Well Taken.

While the State Department has reached no conclusion in the meat cases, it is known that some officials feel that the point raised by the packers is well taken. Officials have gained the impression that the court decided against the packers solely on the ground that the presumption was against them in view of the extraordinary volume of the meat shipments to Denmark and the organization of German resources for the war.

The United States has always held that in applying the principle of the continuous voyage there must be specific evidence in each case showing probable enemy destination of contraband to warrant a condemnation of the goods. Consequently, it now seems probable that the packers will find the attitude of the State Department most sympathetic in their cases.

It has been suggested that the Washington

Government should file with the British Government a notice that this Government cannot accept on behalf of its citizens interested, such prize court decisions as that in the packers' cases, on the ground that the accepted rules of international law were not applied by the court. Many are inclined to hold the view that the British court has proved in this case that it is not truly an international tribunal applying international law, but merely a court for the application of British municipal law, such as the British orders in council.

The State Department some time ago notified Great Britain that this Government would not recognize prize court decisions based on British municipal law when such municipal law was not in accord with the accepted principles of international law.

No Truth in Boycott Story.

In regard to the statement of Ambassador Dumba, in one of the incriminating letters to Foreign Minister von Burian via the Archibald route, that the American packers would boycott the Allies, the following statement was issued on September 22 by Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Company:

"We have received thousands of letters suggesting such action on our part from persons whom I presume are unfriendly to the cause of the Allies, but have never given them consideration, and I never so stated to Dr. Dumba, nor to any one. Possibly with him 'the wish was father to the thought.' His imagination probably supplied the balance.

"As a proof of its absurdity, I might mention the fact that the first seizures occurred last October, and we are doing business with all of the Allies every day to the full extent that orders are allotted to us, and, further, that we have had, and still have, every confidence that when our case is finally adjudicated by England we will be accorded fair treatment and be paid in full."

Danish Criticism of the Ruling.

Cable advices state that the Norwegian Consul General in Copenhagen, C. H. Pay, declares that the decision of the British prize court condemning American meats means more than 1,000,000 kroner loss to Danish firms, while American firms were much harder hit. The decision of the court was entirely unjustifiable, in the opinion of the Consul General. England, he declares, fails to understand political and economic conditions in neutral countries as a result of the war, and draws the conclusion that part of the goods imported were destined for Germany from the fact that Denmark is now importing more goods than in peace time, but entirely overlooks the fact that before the war immense shipments from Hamburg were received at Copenhagen.

Press Opinion in the Packers' Case.

Press comment on the British prize court decision against the packers is remarkable for its unanimity in criticism of the ruling. Ordinarily it is the newspaper habit to applaud anything adverse to meat packing interests, but this time the newspaper critics apparently could not ignore the plain facts in

the case. The Washington Post in an extensive treatment of the matter says in part:

"The judgment of the British prize court in the four meat cargo cases, rendered Thursday, is surrounded by sinister circumstances.

"This judgment was the condemnation of the cargoes as contraband and an order for their confiscation to the crown. The president of the court admitted that there was no evidence to show that the cargoes were destined for Germany, and therefore none to show that the meat was intended for the German army. He condemned the cargoes merely on suspicion, basing the suspicion on the ground that the cargoes were excessively large and more than Denmark would normally consume. He applied the doctrine of continuous voyage to these shipments, holding—on mere suspicion—that they were destined for Germany.

"These cargoes were seized last November. The owners, certain American packers, asked for a speedy decision, as the goods were perishable and they faced great loss. The hearings were postponed, however, at the request of the prosecutor, who could not produce any evidence that the goods were contraband, and who was not yet armed with the extralegal weapons of confiscation later provided by the orders in council. In the meantime, the British agents tried to settle the controversy by buying the cargoes. But they were not willing to pay what the meat was worth. The packers insisted upon a fair trial, and were ready at all times to take their chances before the prize court.

(Continued on page 42.)

PROTEST CAR CLEANING CHARGES.

A complaint against charges imposed by the railroads for cleaning cattle cars has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the South Omaha Livestock Exchange against the Chicago & Great Western, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & North-western, Rock Island, Great Northern, Union Pacific, and other lines. The complainant represents all of the commission men and traders in livestock who are doing business in the Union Stock Yards at Omaha, and these members in turn represent all of the stockshippers living in the territory tributary to the South Omaha market.

It is alleged that the respondents are illegally charging \$2.50 and \$4, respectively, for cleaning and disinfecting single and double-deck cars, in traffic between Omaha and various States. A total of 51 companies paid the charges, some of which go back to March 26, 1913. They demand reparation, and that the practice be stopped. The Sioux City Livestock Association, having a similar complaint, has been permitted to intervene.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

The new municipal abattoir, built by the city of Toronto, Can., at which it is planned to have all slaughtering done, except that of big plants, has now been in operation about a year. The management reports that not all the small slaughterers are yet using the plant, but it is hoped to get them all in.

The city maintains a by-product building, where fertilizer, tallow, casings and tripe are made. In this department the city purchases the refuse from the slaughter, paying for the intestines, head and hoofs of cattle 40 cents a head, 10 cents a head for hogs and 8 cents a head for sheep and lambs.

About 1,000 head of cattle are now killed each week at the abattoir. For slaughtering and cooling space a charge of 75 cents a head for cattle is made, 20 cents for calves, 25 cents a head for hogs and 15 cents a head for sheep and lambs.

ART IN MAKING MODERN SAUSAGE

How Product Is Prepared in Up-to-Date Plant

By H. B. Bogg, of Armour & Co.'s Fresh Meat Department.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of two articles on the modern method of making sausage, as it is practised in an up-to-date packing plant which has the facilities for utilizing everything to the best advantage, and a wealth of material from which to select. It is reproduced from The Armour Magazine by permission.)

There was a time when all Western sausage was regarded merely as "a wholesale utilization of packinghouse by-products." That was before the day of real utilization. For the finished products were still imperfect, and the prices realized scarcely paid for the trouble taken.

Today all by-products are utilized to an even greater extent than ever before; but rapidity of development in that direction has been far outstripped by the perfection of quality in each of the still growing number of finished products.

The day when quantity outweighed quality in the manufacture of fresh sausage, for instance, was before it was found expedient and necessary to advertise sausage direct to the consumer on a strict quality basis as we do now. It was before the day of government inspection and supervision of manufacture. As a matter of fact, it was before the day of real sausage—for standardized formulas were not in use and sausage-making had not come to be taken seriously.

Today people want still better sausage—the best that can be made, and it is found to be extremely profitable to make sausage right—better than it was ever made before. This is saying a good deal, for sausage-making is an ancient art in other countries, and it is with the products of these other countries that we must compete today. And we do compete successfully in this ancient and honorable art with the best foreign talent and best foreign products right on their own ground.

What Makes a Good Sausage Today.

The requirements of good sausage are no longer a mystery today. They are very well known and reduced to formulas. A correct balance of the various classes of meat in sausage is imperative. Preservatives and adulterants have not only been found to be superfluous and unnecessary, but are absolutely forbidden by law. Government inspection in the principal big Western plants is an absolute guaranty that only good and wholesome materials can be employed and sanitary methods followed.

The art of sausage-making goes back to very ancient times. It is referred to by Homer, the ancient Greek poet, in his "Iliad" and "Odyssey." It was made by the ancient Romans under Julius Caesar nearly two thousand years ago, for there are records extant of "the sausages of Lucania" which were made of fresh pork and bacon, minced with nuts of the stone pine, flavored with pepper, cummin seed, bay leaves, pot herbs and gorum.

There is a later record of the manufacture of sausage in Koenigsburg, Germany, in 1558—more than three hundred and fifty years ago, when the butchers of that city made a bologna sausage 622 feet in length and had it carried on the shoulders of sixty-seven men and boys in the New Year's procession.

Today nearly every race of people on the

globe has its peculiar favorites and brands of sausage, not excepting the Chinese, who have quite recently been developing an extensive slaughtering industry. An exhibition was held in Berne, Switzerland, in 1906, at which 1,785 varieties of sausage were exhibited.

Importance of Right Use of Spices.

Spicing has always been one of the indispensable elements of sausage-making, and is worthy of a moment of our attention here. Correct blending of spices, from the earliest times has been regarded as absolutely essential to the making of good sausage, as may be inferred from the above description of the ancient Roman product. It was considered as a test of the genuineness of culinary genius, and spices, themselves, in other days, were among the most precious products of Mother Earth.

Spices are frequently referred to in the Old Testament and are there referred to as among the most greatly prized products of those times. They were regarded as fit presents to royalty and are mentioned among the items which other monarchs paid in tribute to Solomon.

However, the masses of the people were, until quite recent times, entirely without spices with which to flavor and season their foods. Even sugar and salt were listed among the luxuries, which accounts for the tendency today among economists to judge of the enlightenment and welfare of the people of any country by the average per capita consumption of sugar, coffee, etc., by its inhabitants.

To show how this operates, it may be mentioned that the average man, woman and child in Germany consumed, in 1840, only 4 pounds of sugar, as compared with 30 pounds in 1900, and the average in the country was only 5 pounds in 1790 as compared with 70 pounds today.

Rich Spices Are No Longer Luxuries.

For many years pepper was one of the chief items of commerce between India and Europe. Venice and Genoa are two cities which grew rich in the pepper traffic as the Dark Ages cleared away and the signs of a new era began to appear, among which was the discovery of America in 1492.

To quote from The Grocers' Encyclopedia, just published, "A darker chapter (in the history of spices) is that of cinnamon, the nutmeg and the clove, cloaking many deeds of blood-stained atrocity. The Portuguese and the Dutch, for generations, maintained their control of the supply by executing any but government employees attempting to engage in its export, and by destroying plantations and accumulated stores. On more than one occasion entire populations were massacred to prevent them selling these spices to other nations.

"The dawn of latter-day enlightenment, the destruction of governmental control and scientific cultivation of the various spice plants have brought about an abundance of all varieties at prices which make what was formerly a luxury for only kings and nobles an every-day possibility for all living in the twentieth century."

The balancing and mixing of selected meats in the form of sausage offers tempting possibilities for the genius of the chef whose life study has been the fine art of blending flavors and producing gastronomic masterpieces for the palates of those who have the taste to appreciate them.

Meats and oils, properly balanced chopped and mixed offer an ideal basis for the blending of spicy, aromatic flavors. The delicate and volatile oils of spices must have a suitable groundwork upon which to act, just as the artist must have a canvas upon which to paint, in order to make his wonderful color combinations effective.

Difference Between Modern and Ancient Sausage.

Sausage-making has always been a very complicated and interesting process. It has enlisted all the senses alike—taste, smell, sight and touch. The ancient sausage-maker was called upon to exert himself to insure that his product had the proper texture, as well as the proper flavor, aromatic odor and beautiful color.

Some styles were chopped coarsely and some finely, just as they are today in the sausage factories of Armour & Company. The outward form in which they were presented was no less exacting and arbitrary than was the preciseness with which the varying formulas were to be followed in process of manipulating and spicing.

But in addition to all these, the modern

(Continued on page 41.)

The Place To Get Acquainted
To Do Business
To Enjoy Yourself

Is the TENTH ANNUAL

PACKERS' CONVENTION

at St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 12 & 13

The business program and entertainment will be unsurpassed in real value and genuine pleasure. **DON'T MISS IT!** Watch The National Provisioner for particulars.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.)

BOLOGNA AND WIENERS IN BRINE.

A western subscriber of The National Provisioner writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly give us the best formula for making bologna and wieners in brine. What is the proportion of each ingredient and strength of pickle necessary to preserve these products so that they will hold out in any climate?

Following is a good formula for frankfurters: No. 1 beef trimmings, 25 lbs.; pork hearts, 10 lbs.; pork cheek meat, 25 lbs.; regular pork trimmings, 30 lbs.; giblet meats, 20 lbs.; total, 110 lbs. Use salt, 2 lbs. 8 ozs.; onions, 4 oz.; mace, 4 oz.; white pepper, 4 oz.; saltpeter, 2 oz.; red pepper, 1 oz.; sugar, 6 oz.; flour, 3 lbs.; water and ice, 38 lbs. Figure on salt meats used in raw material as to salt, saltpeter and sugar you add. Stuff in extra wide sheep casings and link in 4-inch lengths. Smoke 3 to 4 hours at 120 degrees to 150 degrees F., and cook 5 minutes at 170 degrees F.

A formula for regular frankfurters is as follows: Pork cheek meat, 80 lbs.; regular pork trimmings, 40 lbs.; sweet pickled trimmings, 40 lbs.; pluck meat, 50 lbs.; beef cheek or head meat, 90 lbs.; total, 300 lbs. Use white pepper, 12 oz.; red pepper, 3 oz.; mace, 6 oz.; sugar, 12 oz.; saltpeter, 8 oz.; salt, 5 lbs.; flour, 15 lbs.; water and ice, 70 lbs. Stuff in American wide sheep casings and link 5 inches long. Smoke 3 to 4 hours at 120 degrees to 150 degrees F. Cook 5 minutes at 170 degrees F.

Following is a formula of No. 1 bologna in No. 1 beef weasands: Take hog cheek meat, 30 lbs.; regular pork trimmings, 15 lbs.; beef cheek meat, 25 lbs.; weasand meat, 10 lbs.; sweet pickled pork trimmings, 10 lbs.; ham

fat, 10 lbs.; total, 100 lbs. Use flour, 7 lbs.; white pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; coriander seed, 2 oz.; onions, 2 oz.; water and ice, 30 lbs.; salt, 3 lbs.; sugar, 4 oz.; saltpeter, 4 oz. Figure salt, saltpeter and sugar according to what cured meats you may use. Smoke 3 to 4 hours at 120 degrees to 140 degrees F. and cook 40 minutes at 160 degrees F.

Long large and round bologna may be made from surplus meats and offal as follows: Beef head meat, 240 lbs.; ham fat, 30 lbs.; beef tongue trimmings, 150 lbs.; sheep cheek meat, 75 lbs.; beef hearts, 75 lbs.; sweet pickled pork trimmings, 60 lbs.; total, 630 lbs. Use water, 130 lbs.; black pepper, 3 lbs.; coriander seed, 1 lb.; allspice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; flour, 40 lbs.; saltpeter, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; salt, 18 lbs. Smoke, long, 3 to 4 hours; large, 3 to 4 hours; round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours, all at 120 degrees to 140 degrees F. Cook long, 35 min.; large, 2 hours; round, 20 min., all at 160 degrees F.

To ship sausages such as bologna and wieners in brine, pack in kits, eighth and quarter barrels of soft wood, with a plain 60-degree pickle and head tight. If packed in tins, use the water the sausage was cooked in while warm, and add salt sufficient to make a 50-degree pickle. Cover the sausage, seal the can and cook $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours at 180 degrees to 190 degrees F. Cool off and solder up vents. The latter process is the safest in any climate and for any time.

VALUE AND USE OF RAW BEEF GALL.

A subscriber to The National Provisioner asks for the following information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Has there been any market established on raw beef gall? There seems to be a growing demand for this article, and if you can guide us as to the value of same it will be greatly appreciated.

There seems to be a fairly good market for beef gall, prices ranging from 15 to 20 cents per gallon, put up in tierces, with one per cent. formaldehyde as a preservative. The cost of putting up beef gall ready for shipment, including labor, tierces, preservative, etc., is from 8 to 10 cents per gallon. These are roughly approximate figures. One hundred cattle yield about 6 gallons of gall, filtered;

filtration is to secure the gall stones, which in certain condition are very valuable.

Gall is used by manufacturing chemists, cleaners and dyers, printers' ink and stationery manufacturers, cotton and wool goods manufacturers, etc., also in cleaning and renovating oil paintings.

Apropos of yields of gall we recently received a statement that 600 lambs yielded 3 to 4 gallons of filtered gall. An analysis we had made of gall reads as follows: Water, 90.44%; biliary and fatty bodies, including residual acids, 8%; mucus, 0.30%; watery extracts, chlorides, phosphates and lactates, 85%; soda, 41%. This may be some guide as to its uses to you. Freight must be added.

NEW PATENTS.

Patents recently granted by the United States Commissioner of Patents at Washington include the following of interest to readers of The National Provisioner:

1,153,584. SAUSAGE-LINKING MACHINE. Richard Swoboda, Akron, Ohio. Filed April 9, 1914. Serial No. 830,750. In a machine of the kind described, the combination of a sausage twisting mechanism, a stick-holder, means to shift the stick-holder laterally with respect to the plane of the movement of the sausages through the twisting mechanism, and means to deliver the sausages from the twisting mechanism to the stick, as the latter is shifted.

1,153,484. SLICING MACHINE. Thomas M. Dansby, Pine Bluff, Ark. Filed November 13, 1914. Serial No. 871,944. In a slicing machine, a base, a frame hinged thereto and having a guide arranged to be swung to various angles relative to the base, anti-frictional rollers carried by the bottom of the guide, anti-frictional rollers carried by one side of the guide, an adjustable material holding member carried by the guide opposite to the last mentioned rollers, and a reciprocating slicing cutter carried by the frame.

1,153,485. SLICING MACHINE. Thomas M. Dansby, Pine Bluff, Ark. Filed May 8, 1915. Serial No. 26,860. In a slicing machine, a base, a frame hinged thereto and having an angularly extending guide for an article to be sliced, a slide guided by said frame and having a cutter, the guide having a lower opening, and a block hinged to the guide to swing within the said opening and to swing under the guide for supporting it above the base.

STANDARD FOR A GENERATION SWENSON EVAPORATORS

have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only

under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.

PAUL L. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York.

N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampson, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

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CONFISCATING OUR MEATS

A great part of the world seems to have gone crazy. Certainly it has lost all sense of proportion. War always excites the worst there is in men, and usually there is no limit to which they will not go, once the martial passions are roused.

It is because of this very fact that the so-called "civilized" nations have in times of peace and calm deliberation set down the rules which shall obtain in war-time, and each has subscribed to them upon its national honor.

These rules are for the guidance not only of belligerents, but neutrals as well. And when strife commences they are supposed to be the safeguards of all the nations. International law is supposed to be as binding upon nations as national law is upon individual nationals, and infraction of it is considered just as reprehensible in the larger proportion.

The present titanic struggle could have been conducted with perfect regard for the

solemn obligations previously entered into by all the fighting nations. And it would have been had there been only two of them at each other's throats, for the others would have compelled it.

But with all the great powers, except the United States, trying to destroy each other by every means possible, there seems to be no restraint of honor, no sense of obligation, no regard for the rights of anyone, friend or foe. The great nations of the world are blinded by blood lust and only the exigencies of the situation as they arise are considered by men who have heretofore been regarded as the guardians of international rights and civilization's progress.

The action of the British prize court in the packers' case, in confiscating a large amount of property, would have been almost unbelievable earlier in the war, for heretofore Britain has been loudest in her demands that international agreements be kept. Indeed, her entrance into the war was due, so she said, to the violation by Germany of the rights of Belgium.

But since the fortunes of war have been going adversely it seems she has forgotten some of her former regard for strict adherence to international agreements, and is willing to revise them to suit herself.

There was nothing produced in the trial of the packers' case to show that they had not scrupulously fulfilled every requirement of international law in making a shipment from one neutral country to another. As a matter of fact, they went beyond the actual requirements of the law in order to insure the delivery of their goods to their consignees.

But Britain, acting in the first instance and finally in her prize court decision solely upon suspicion and inference, has seized and confiscated this property in transit between neutral and neutral. The situation practically is that we can trade freely with Brazil or China, but we cannot trade freely with Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Holland, though all are equally our friends and neutral.

From the American point of view the matter seems so perfectly clear as not to admit of any debate, but allowance must be made for the fact that the passions of the belligerents are so aroused that a few more complications, however serious, are not seriously considered, and scrupulous regard for solemn agreements seems now to be out of the question.

It would appear to be an easy matter to settle this and similar questions by holding accountable the neutral country which actually permits any contraband to cross its borders into any enemy country, instead of endeavoring to hold accountable the country of origin, which is selling to its customers

in a manner which is perfectly legal.

Aside from the question of the legality or morality of the British decision, its effect will be very far-reaching in this country. With the ports of some of our best customers practically closed, our shippers will be very timid about taking chances on selling goods to European neutrals. The effect will be to curtail the demand for our products just at the time when war conditions had caused us to be well-stocked with provisions, and when a new supply of raw material is already in sight.

The decision cannot but have an adverse effect upon the livestock market, but it is to be hoped that it will be not so serious as to discourage the raisers who have anticipated a strong demand and high prices for the fruits of their labor and investment. Should this be the case, however, the effect of the decision will be felt throughout the livestock industry perhaps for several years, because it is only reasonable to suppose that packers will not be able to pay high prices for livestock in the face of a limited demand for the product, nor is it reasonable to suppose that livestock raisers will continue to produce the raw material of meat food products at a loss.

There is still a chance that the British Privy Council will take a more reasonable view of the situation than has been the case with the Prize Court, and that England will not be classed with the violators of international agreements, nor the cause of widespread disaster to the livestock interests of this country.

THE MEAT PACKERS' PROBLEM

There was never a time in the history of the meat packing industry in this country when an opportunity for those engaged in it to get together and compare notes was more timely than that afforded at St. Louis next month. This is the case because it is probable that there was never a time in the history of the trade when conditions were more problematical than they are today. The world war has completely upset the world's business, and hardly any line has a basis on which to figure. Old landmarks have been swept away or temporarily covered up by the war. Crop conditions in this country have been amazingly fine, and the opportunities for business expansion were never so great as they are today. Every sign points to a great business revival. But the meat packer just now is very much in doubt as to how his cat is going to jump. Three days mixing with his fellows from all over the country at the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at St. Louis on October 11, 12 and 13, will afford him an opportunity to sound sentiment and size up the situation that he can get in no other way.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The city of Laredo, Tex., contemplates building an abattoir.

Armour & Company's branch house at Augusta, Ga., has been opened.

The Major Bros. Packing Company, Mishawaka, Ind., has issued \$100,000 preferred stock of the company.

The cheese factory, known as Cameron's Corners factory, at Cornwall, Ont., Can., has been destroyed by fire.

Hyper-Humus Company, Rutherford, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000, to conduct a mining, manufacturing, fertilizer business, etc.

The capital of the Little Mountain Oil Mill & Fertilizer Company, Columbia, S. C., has been increased from \$20,000 to \$35,000.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Madison, Wis., has been organized with a capital of \$500,000, to establish a meat packing plant in Madison.

Swift & Company's branch house at Portland, Me., which was damaged by fire of unknown origin to the extent of \$30,000, on September 13, is being repaired.

Gustav Bischoff, Sr., head of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, returned last week from a summer's trip to the Pacific Coast. He was given a big floral welcome by the plant force on his return.

E. W. Jackson, C. D. Caldwell and C. W. McKinney have incorporated the Exporters' Cottonseed Products Company, Dallas, Texas, with a capital stock of \$1,000.

The cottonseed hull house, the meal house and the fertilizer plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.

Improvements which will cost about \$300,000 are being made to the plant of Armour & Company, at Denver, Colo. There will be an addition of a new six-story building, 125

x 150 feet, of concrete construction. When the improvements are completed the new plant will have a daily capacity of 500 cattle, 1,500 hogs and 1,000 sheep.

The Battery Park Fish & Oyster Company, Battery Park, Va., will double the capacity of the plant for manufacturing agricultural lime from oyster shells. It is expected that they will also install a grinder.

W. J. Capune, who has had charge of sales for the Chicago territory of the Armour Fertilizer Works, left Chicago last week for Los Angeles to assume the managership of the Los Angeles district. He is succeeded by W. E. Wehner. T. N. Stewart, manager of the Atlanta division of the Armour Fertilizer Works, has been appointed as director of sales, with headquarters at Chicago, and is succeeded at Atlanta by R. S. Tignor.

BERLIN MEAT PRICES RISE.

Meat prices in the city of Berlin, Germany, continue to rise with the prolongation of war conditions. The American Chamber of Commerce there reports the following prices on July 31 and August 7, compared to a year previous:

| | July 31, 1915. | August 7, 1915. | August 8, 1914. |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | cts. p. lb. | cts. p. lb. | cts. p. lb. |
| Beef, loin | 33.3 | 33.3 | 24.8 |
| Beef, breast | 28.6 | 29.3 | 20.4 |
| Veal, shoulder | 32.8 | 35 | 26.2 |
| Veal, breast | 30.5 | 32.1 | 23.8 |
| Lamb, shoulder | 34.3 | 35.9 | 25.8 |
| Lamb, breast | 32.6 | 33.5 | 23.1 |
| Pork | 43.5 | 44.7 | 24.3 |
| Fresh Ham | 37.8 | 39.1 | 19 |
| Bacon | 44.2 | 46.2 | 22.6 |
| Smoked Ham | 62.6 | 63.3 | 41.2 |
| Lard | 42.8 | 46.2 | 20.4 |

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

FIRST WAR EXPORT YEAR A RECORD.

Figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, show that for the first time in the nation's history exports exceeded three billion dollars in value for a twelve-month period. For the twelve months ending with August 31, 1915, exports from the United States aggregated \$3,035,033,280, against \$2,280,185,791 in a like period one year ago. Twelve months' imports of merchandise totaled \$1,669,698,934, compared with \$1,906,657,515 last year.

The month of August showed exports valued at \$261,975,771, against \$110,367,494 in August, 1914, an increase of \$151,608,277, or 137 per cent. August imports totaled \$141,729,638, against \$129,767,890 in August, 1914, a gain of \$11,961,748, or 9 per cent. Thus, August trade this year shows an export balance of \$120,246,133 as compared with an import balance in August, 1914, of \$19,400,396, a favorable change of \$139,646,529.

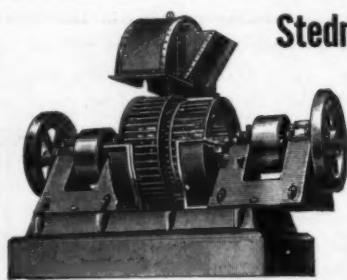
Of the August imports, 70 per cent. entered free of duty, against 62 per cent. in August last year.

Our international gold movements during the first year since the outbreak of the European war included imports of gold, \$244,004,045, against \$59,312,328 in a like period one year ago; exports of gold, \$97,749,270, against \$153,984,944 a year earlier.

The twelve months ending with August 31, 1915, showed an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to \$1,365,334,346, compared with \$373,528,276 in a like period one year ago and \$711,755,672 in a like period two years ago. It also recorded a net inward gold movement of \$146,254,775, compared with a net outward gold movement of \$94,672,616 in 1913-14 and a net outward movement of \$4,315,591 in 1912-13.

The aggregate foreign commerce of the United States in the year ending with August, 1915, the first year of the European war, was, including merchandise, gold and silver, \$3,129,715,002, against \$4,480,304,760 in the year immediately preceding the war. The net increase of \$649,410,242 for the year included a gain of \$754,847,489 in exports of merchandise and of \$189,749,922 in imports of gold and silver, and a decrease of \$236,958,581 in imports of merchandise and of \$58,228,588 in exports of gold and silver.

There is a lot of talk about hard times and unemployment. But a good packinghouse man is always in demand, and can get a good job if he goes about it in the right way. Use page 48 of The National Provisioner, the recognized medium for this purpose.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Quotations Irregular—Trading Light—Hog Movement Good—Quality Fair—Packing Increasing.

Provision values have recovered a little from the recent low level, although there is no marked change of character and quotations are only about 50c. a bbl. up. from the extreme low on pork and barely 1/4c. a lb. on lard. This small recovery shows that there is not a great deal of buying in the market and that the distribution of cash product is not taking the weight of supplies off the market in a way suggestive of any important reduction in stocks at the end of the month.

The trade has taken a great deal of interest in the recent cable reports regarding the action of the British Government in the condemnation of provision cargoes to the value of \$15,000,000. The protest of the packers at Washington has been watched to give some indication of the progress of the American diplomatic action. On Wednesday a report came from the West that payment had been made for these cargoes before shipment, although such report was flatly denied. On Thursday morning a cable report from London speaking of the operations of the British Board of Trade in supplying meats for the English and French army stated that the Board of Trade had taken over the Australian meat supply and had obtained enough meat from Australia to satisfy its requirements, and at prices considerably less than the big packing interests had demanded. As the English controlled the refrigerator ships operating to the Argentine, these have been taken off and used in the Australian service.

The domestic distribution of meats continues fair, although not particularly heavy. Shipments of cut meats from Chicago last week were 18,067,000 lbs., exceeding last year by only a little over 1,000,000 lbs. Shipments of fresh meats, however, are quite large, and for the week were 26,900,000 lbs. against 20,500,000 lbs. a year ago. The export movement of hog products during the past week showed some gain in the exports of lard, but quite a little falling off in the exports of meats. The shipments of lard were 8,748,000 lbs., and for the past two weeks the shipments have been gaining compared with a year ago. Exports of meats of all kinds for the week were only about 13,000,000 lbs., which is quite a falling off from the recent average of shipment.

Packing for the week showed a moderate increase. The total of 342,000 compared with 265,000 the preceding week and 282,000 a year ago. Since March 1 the packing has been 13,974,000 against 12,022,000 a year ago. Prices for hogs have steadied a little in the week, but are still low with quotations from 1 1/4c. to 1 1/2c. a lb. under a year ago, and about 1c. a lb. under two years ago. The average weight for the week was 238, against 247 lbs. a year ago and 217 lbs. two years ago.

The situation of the market is certainly a very peculiar one, and there is a great feeling of uncertainty as to what is likely to de-

velop in the movement of values in the near future. The strong market for cottonseed oil and the forced advances in compound lard as a result of the rise in the raw materials has naturally led to expectations that the consumption of animal fats will be greatly increased as long as the difference between compound and Western lard is so small. There is claimed to be some evidence of this at present, but the real effect on the distribution of lard from the leading packing centers has not been such as to suggest any immediate and important gain in the consumption.

The low price of hogs is expected to have some influence on the possible supplies for another season, but against this is the extraordinary quantity of feed stuffs of all kinds and the low prices which are being made for the forward deliveries of corn compared with a year ago and the low prices which are being made for other feed stuffs compared with the corresponding time a year ago. The situation in this respect is suggestive of almost as large profits as a year ago. Last year with the forward deliveries of corn at this time around 72c., the price for hogs was 8 1/4c., while this year with the forward deliveries of corn around 56c., the price of hogs is about 1 1/4@1 1/2c. under last year. The influence on the spot quotation, however, is against profits in hog feeding at present, as the cost of old corn is only a little lower than a year ago.

LARD.—The market is quiet but a little firm. There was a further advance in compound lard, and the discount under Western is now very small. City steam, 8 1/4@8 1/2c. nom.; Middle West, \$8.35@8.45 nom.; Western, \$8.40@8.50; refined Continent, \$9.30 nom.; South America, \$9.45 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$10.45; compound, 7 1/2@7 3/4c.

PORK.—Western values have been little steadier this week and to Eastern prices have been firm. Stocks here are moderate. Mess is quoted at \$15.50@16 nom.; clear, \$18@19.50 nom.; family, \$19@22.

BEEF.—Trade is quiet for all quarters. Stocks are still small, but the demand is one of moderate volume. Family \$18.50@19.50 nom.; mess, 17@18 nom.; pocket \$17.50@18 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$28.50@29.50.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to August 10, 1915:

BACON.—Antilla, W. I., 5,208 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 10,338 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 15,984 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 605,776 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 6,090 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 172,937 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 280,630 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,565 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 12,239 lbs.; Havre, France, 2,279,995 lbs.; Hull, England, 280,855 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,705 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 874,463 lbs.; London, England, 22,895 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 10,411 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 4,537 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 12,620 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,873 lbs.; Pt. Madryn, A. R., 1,448 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 7,700 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 222,344 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 74,278 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 130,657 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 1,320 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,155 lbs.

HAMS.—Antilla, W. I., 13,188 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 569 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,375 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 5,231 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,333 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 1,806 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,546 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 7,409 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 743 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 6,176 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 10,855 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 132,637 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 600 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 13,941 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,992 lbs.; Hull, England, 229,362 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,303 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,560 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 257,328 lbs.; London, England, 76,860 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,750 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 500 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 7,873 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 35,968 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,061 lbs.

LARD.—Acera, Gold Coast Colony, Africa, 9,572 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 1,760 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 2,150 lbs.; Assinie, French Africa, 1,300 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 28,166 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 20,500 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 47,040 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 77,758 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 142,719 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 13,500 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 26,589 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 20,500 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,713 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 876 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 97,666 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 7,116 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 28,900 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,303 lbs.; Havre, France, 157,650 lbs.; Hull, England, 178,811 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 80,860 lbs.; Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 5,600 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 111,955 lbs.; Manchester, England, 64,400 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 47,217 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 4,226 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 46,500 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 3,160 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,190 lbs.; Port Madryn, A. R., 4,012 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 167,981 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 320,144 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 46,990 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,752 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 6,150 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 13,760 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40,580 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Acera, Gold Coast Colony, Africa, 9,572 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 27,924 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 52,437 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,060 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 132,061 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 29,875 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8,897 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 81,259 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,469 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,276 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,016 lbs.; London, England, 4,200 lbs.; Manchester, England, 30,800 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 15,730 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 57,601 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 10,000 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cristobal, Panama, 30 cs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 4 bbls.; Manchester, England, 25 tes.

PORK.—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 71 bbls.; Bordeaux, France, 15 tes.; Cardiff, Wales, 12 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 20 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 5 1/2 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 70 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 20 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 21 bbls.; Havre, France, 725 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 131 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 143 bbls.; London, England, 25 tes., 75 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 47 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 10 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 264 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 712 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 3 tes.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2 bbls.

PORK FEET.—Port of Spain, W. I., 52 tes.

PORK HEADS.—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 11 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 21 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 20 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 25 bbls.

PORK SNOUTS.—Port of Spain, W. I., 26 bbls.

PORK RIBS.—Georgetown, British Guiana, 15 tes.

PORK TAILS.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 19 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 30 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 52 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Bordeaux, France, 52,171 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 9 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 46 pa.; Havre, France, 352 cs.; Port Madryn, A. R., 26 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 16 cs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3 pa.

EXPORT OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to August 10, 1915:

CATTLE.—St. Nazaire, France, 700 hd.

CURED BEEF.—Acera, Gold Coast Colony, Africa, 10 bbls.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 34 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 28 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 33 pa.; Colon, Panama, 124 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 200 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 258 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 15 bbls., 25 pa.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 95 bbls., 34 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls., 75 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 100 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 19 bbls., 9 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 44 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas 12 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 152 bbls., 7 tcs.; Port Limon, C. R., 13 pa., 30 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 133 tcs., 40 bbls.; St. John, N. F., 300 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 160 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 10 tcs.; Vigo, Spain, 6 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Cristobal, Panama, 26,756 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 78,511 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,656,373 lbs.; Manchester, England, 189,928 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cartagena, Colombia, 1,360 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,280 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,576 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 1,820 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 908 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,300 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 985 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 3,100 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 581,015 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 70 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 6 tcs.; Limassol, Cyprus, 20 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 219,813 lbs.; Piraeus, Greece, 75 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,824 tcs.

OLEO STEARINE.—Baranquilla, Colombia, 28,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 3,510 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 22,863 lbs.; Ha-

vana, Cuba, 32,405 lbs.; Havre, France, 30,080 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 58,000 lbs.; Lisbon, Portugal, 67,800 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 40,700 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 650,581 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cartagena, Colombia, 4,050 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 1,691 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 40,309 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 17,640 lbs.; Manchester, England, 7,092 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,194 lbs.

TONGUES.—Hull, England, 200 pa.; London, England, 252 pa.

CANNED MEATS.—Bordeaux, France, 385 cs.; Bristol, England, 990 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 40 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 223 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 1,542 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 2,065 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 397 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 104 cs.; Havre, France, 13,108 cs.; Hull, England, 1,447 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 11 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,947 cs.; London, England, 12,585 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 65 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 138 cs.; Tenerife, Canary Islands, 67 cs.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to August 10, 1915:

BUTTER.—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 768 lbs.; Callo, Peru, 630 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 559 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 9,200 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 1,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,950 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,586 lbs.; Hull, England, 50,769 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,495 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 2,499 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 19cs.; London, England, 1,650 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 100 cs.

CHEESE.—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 545 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 1,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,967 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 12,175 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,446 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,710 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 608 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,262 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8,666 lbs.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, September 16, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

| Steamer and Destination. | Oil Cakes. Bags. | Cottonseed Oil. Bbls. | Bacon and Butter. | | Hams. Boxes. | Tallow. Pkgs. | Beef. Pkgs. | Pork. Bbls. | Tcs. | Lard. Pkgs. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------|----------------|
| | | | Butter. Pkgs. | Hams. Boxes. | | | | | | |
| Lapland, Liverpool | | 100 | | 5069 | | | 325 | 225 | 60 | 2002 |
| New York, Liverpool | | | 2814 | 1813 | | | | | | |
| Samland, London | | 998 | | 25 | | | 50 | | | 2000 |
| Manhattan, London | | | | 60 | | | | | | 8750 |
| Saint Kentigerin, London | | | | | | | | | 300 | 9450 |
| Urbino, Hull | | | | 405 | | | | | | 1845 |
| Cameronia, Glasgow | | 150 | | 835 | | | 100 | 75 | | 1050 |
| Kansas City, Bristol | | | | | | | 25 | | 25 | 490 |
| Ryndam, Rotterdam | 14026 | | | 465 | | | | | | 2000 |
| Dreebergen, Rotterdam | | | | 100 | | | 70 | 10 | 1480 | 1000 |
| Westerdyk, Rotterdam | 32837 | 1897 | | | | | | | | |
| Orion, Rotterdam | 6277 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wefos, Bergen | | | | 3342 | | | | 250 | 250 | |
| Louisiana, Gothenberg | 1598 | | | | | | | | | |
| Junco, Gothenberg | 22032 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lord Ormonde, Marseilles | | | | | | | | | 1000 | |
| Airino, Havre | | 300 | | 25 | | | | | 250 | 800 |
| Rochambeau, Bordeaux | | 200 | | 100 | | | | 10 | 260 | 1800 |
| Bankdale, Bordeaux | | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| Teesbridge, Lisbon | | | | | | | | | | 1000 |
| Athinia, Piraeus | | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| America, Mediterranean | | | | | | | | | | 75 |
| Europa, Mediterranean | | | | 25 | | | | | | 275 |
| Total | 76770 | 6045 | 2814 | 12264 | | | 570 | 570 | 2225 | 30537 |

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 24.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--|
| London— | | |
| Bankers' 60 days | 4.67% | |
| Cable transfers | 4.71% | |
| Demand sterling | 4.70% | |
| Commercial, 60 days | 4.65% | |
| Commercial, 90 days | 4.63% | |
| Paris— | | |
| Commercial, 60 days | No quotations. | |
| Commercial, 90 days | No quotations. | |
| Commercial, sight | 5.88% | |
| Bankers' cables | 5.85% | |
| Bankers' checks | 5.86% | |
| Berlin— | | |
| Commercial, sight | No quotations. | |
| Bankers' sight | 83% | |
| Cable transfers | — | |
| Antwerp— | | |
| Commercial, 60 days | No quotations. | |
| Bankers' sight | No quotations. | |
| Bankers' cables | No quotations. | |
| Amsterdam— | | |
| Commercial, sight | 39 1/2 | |
| Bankers' sight | 40 1/2 | |
| Copenhagen— | | |
| Cables | 25.85 | |

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending September 18, 1915, with comparisons:

| To— | PORK, BBLs. | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | Week ending Sept. 18, 1915. | Week ending Sept. 10, 1914. | From Nov. 1, '14, to Sept. 18, 1915. |
| United Kingdom | 325 | 250 | 11,531 |
| Continent | 10 | 75 | 3,860 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 195 | 373 | 10,316 |
| West Indies | 1,320 | 247 | 46,310 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. | 462 | 331 | 16,265 |
| Other countries | 24 | — | 421 |
| Total | 2,336 | 1,266 | 88,703 |
| To— | MEATS, LBS. | | |
| | Week ending Sept. 18, 1915. | Week ending Sept. 10, 1914. | From Nov. 1, '14, to Sept. 18, 1915. |
| United Kingdom | 11,483,325 | 3,001,425 | 502,382,167 |
| Continent | 765,450 | 701,625 | 176,449,680 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 36,116 | 45,000 | 3,031,394 |
| West Indies | 307,000 | 42,225 | 6,842,477 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. | 25,963 | 231 | 162,979 |
| Other countries | 5,892 | — | 119,641 |
| Total | 12,623,796 | 3,788,275 | 688,988,348 |
| To— | LARD, LBS. | | |
| | Week ending Sept. 18, 1915. | Week ending Sept. 10, 1914. | From Nov. 1, '14, to Sept. 18, 1915. |
| United Kingdom | 3,749,382 | 1,974,630 | 242,102,172 |
| Continent | 1,279,700 | 1,322,050 | 150,315,703 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 941,283 | 170,740 | 23,437,160 |
| West Indies | 684,505 | 433,700 | 20,718,340 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. | 9,276 | 10,070 | 519,254 |
| Other countries | 83,448 | — | 1,140,840 |
| Total | 6,747,684 | 3,911,190 | 438,333,409 |

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

| From— | Pork, bbls. | Meats, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| New York | 1,520 | 5,147,548 | 2,513,184 |
| Boston | — | 110,250 | 28,500 |
| Philadelphia | — | — | 336,000 |
| New Orleans | 810 | 121,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Montreal | — | 7,245,000 | 2,270,000 |
| Total week | 2,336 | 12,623,796 | 6,747,684 |
| Previous week | 1,613 | 17,080,179 | 8,070,523 |
| Two weeks ago | 1,782 | 9,198,902 | 5,985,049 |
| Cor. week last y'r | 1,266 | 3,788,275 | 3,911,190 |

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

| | From Nov. 1, '14. Same time | | Changes. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | to Sept. 18, '15. | last year. | |
| Pork, lbs. | 17,740,800 | 21,560,400 | 3,819,600 |
| Meats, lbs. | 688,988,348 | 280,093,200 | 408,895,148 |
| Lard, lbs. | 438,333,409 | 361,017,955 | 77,315,454 |

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

| | Liver- pool. | Glas- gow. | Rotter- dam. | Copen- hagen. |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Beef, tierces | 80c. | 80c. | 125c. | 150sh. |
| Pork, barrels | 80c. | 80c. | 125c. | 150sh. |
| Bacon | 80c. | 80c. | 125c. | 150sh. |
| Canned meats | 80c. | 80c. | 125c. | 150sh. |
| Lard, tierces | 80c. | 80c. | 125c. | 150sh. |
| Tallow | 80c. | 80c. | 125c. | 150sh. |
| Cottonseed oil | 35c. | 86c. | 125c. | 150sh. |
| Oil Cake | 55c. | 55c. | 60c. | 70c. |
| Butter | 113c. | 100sh. | 150c. | 250c. |

No rates to Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1860

Branch: 294 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

JACOB STERN & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE

Tallow and Grease Consignments and Correspondence Invited from Southern Packers and Renderers.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The feeling that higher prices may soon be witnessed in the tallow market persists in some quarters. There is no aggressiveness, however, and it is apparent that large buyers are not easily disturbed. These interests continue to buy product as it is needed, and some have frankly said that if the circumstances warrant the payment of advanced quotations in the future, they will then bow to them.

It is evident that the speculation current in many fields has taken hold of some authorities in the tallow trade. Reference was made to the advance in cotton oil and to the buoyancy in the stock market. The latter doubtless has material sentimental influence, especially as it has for part of its basis, the notion that the big foreign loan will be successfully arranged this week.

There is no special export business in tallow. For a time there seemed to be an opportunity for international trade, and offers were made abroad, but very little business resulted. A revival of the foreign takings would unquestionably help values on this side, but in the meantime some of the conservatives in the trade do not anticipate much of an improvement. The London Auction sale resulted in offerings of 1,441 casks, of which 1,319 were taken at prices unchanged to 6d. advance from those of a week ago.

Prime city tallow was quoted at 5½c. nom., and city specials at 6¼c., loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet. Last sales were on a basis of 9¼c. Export interest was small and domestic compounders are conservative in their takings.

OLEO OIL.—Trading is without feature. Demand is very flat, with only a small foreign trade, and that is direct with the large packers. Extras are quoted at 10¼c. and No. 2 at 8½c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT.—Values are steady, with a small trade. Offerings from abroad are light and with moderate stocks and prices are well held. Cochín, 10@10½c. in pipes and 11½@12c. in hhds.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9½@9¾c.

PALM OIL.—The demand has again been light. Buying has been without feature, and there is very little interest. Some increase in offerings has brought a little recession in values. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 6½@6¾c.; to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernel, 9¾@10c.; shipments, 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The trade is light, with

values quoted steady. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—The demand has improved a little and prices have gained. Production is not heavy. Prices quoted at \$6.10@6.15 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is steady, with light trade. Spot is quoted at 6@6¼c.

GREASES.—There is a quiet but steady demand. Offerings are not heavy, but the trade is quiet and the market is only about steady. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c. nom.; bone, 4¾@5½c. nom.; house, 5@5½c. nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 17,158 quarters last week, and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 9,285 sheep last week. Arrivals comprised only 1,000 bags of bones and glue stock from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 24, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 54,091 quarters; to the Continent, 29,246 quarters; to the United States, 28,206 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 119,116 quarters; to the Continent, 72,967 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending September 18, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 2,906,500 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 9¼ cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 22,400 pounds averaged 13 1/3 cents per pound.

OPPENHEIMER IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Oppenheimer Casing Company of Chicago has opened offices in Wellington, New Zealand, in addition to its offices at 76 West Monroe street, Chicago, and Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 23.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½@11¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 23.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 20@22c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14c.; city dressed hogs, 12½c.; city steam lard, 8@8½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; skinned shoulders, 11½c.; Boston butts, 12½@13c.; boneless butts, 15½@16c.; neck ribs, 3c.; spareribs, 7c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 9½c.; kidneys, 4c.; tails, 5c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 3c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10c.; frozen loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 23, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were as follows:

| | Week ending Sept. 23, 1915, Bbls. | Since Sept. 1, 1915, Bbls. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| From New York— | | |
| Auckland, N. Z. | — | 113 |
| Bordeaux, France | 25 | 425 |
| Cape Town, Africa | — | 114 |
| Cartagena, Colombia | — | 7 |
| Colon, Panama | 50 | 358 |
| Copenhagen, Denmark | 1,350 | 4,200 |
| Curacao, Leeward Islands | 3 | 3 |
| Demarara, Br. Guiana | — | 120 |
| Genoa, Italy | 530 | 2,930 |
| Glasgow, Scotland | — | 150 |
| Havana, Cuba | 21 | 55 |
| Havre, France | 330 | 2,035 |
| Kingston, W. I. | 136 | 248 |
| Kobe, Japan | — | 131 |
| Liverpool, England | 425 | 725 |
| London, England | — | 908 |
| Marseilles, France | — | 4,549 |
| Matanzas, W. I. | — | 34 |
| Montevideo, Uruguay | 363 | 2,471 |
| Nipe, Cuba | — | 23 |
| Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana | 183 | 183 |
| Piraeus, Greece | 500 | 600 |
| Port Limon, C. R. | 15 | 55 |
| Port Maria, W. I. | — | 17 |
| Port of Spain, W. I. | 13 | 13 |
| Puerto Plata, San Dom. | — | 34 |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | — | 19 |
| Rotterdam, Holland | — | 7,888 |
| St. Thomas, W. I. | — | 495 |
| Sanchez, San Dom. | — | 54 |
| Santiago, Cuba | 56 | 164 |
| Santos, Brazil | 254 | 920 |
| Sydney, Australia | 101 | 101 |
| Tampico, Mexico | — | 65 |
| Trinidad, Island of | — | 5 |
| Valparaiso, Chile | 122 | 122 |
| Vera Cruz, Mexico | 149 | 160 |
| Total | 4,626 | 30,584 |
| From New Orleans— | | |
| Christiania, Norway | — | 2,735 |
| Frontera, Mexico | 34 | 39 |
| Gothenberg, Sweden | — | 400 |
| Havana, Cuba | 100 | 200 |
| Vera Cruz, Mexico | — | 100 |
| Total | 134 | 3,474 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| From Norfolk and Newport News— | | |
| Liverpool, England | 98 | 98 |
| Total | 98 | 98 |
| From Baltimore— | | |
| Glasgow, Scotland | 125 | 125 |
| Total | 125 | 125 |
| Recapitulation— | Week ending Sept. 23, 1915, Bbls. | Since Sept. 1, 1915, Bbls. |
| From New York | 4,626 | 30,584 |
| From New Orleans | 134 | 3,474 |
| From Galveston | — | — |
| From Baltimore | 125 | 125 |
| From Norfolk and Newport News | 98 | 98 |
| From San Francisco | — | — |
| From all other ports | — | — |
| Total | 4,983 | 34,271 |

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, September 23.—Since our last report the market has scored almost daily advances. The heavy buying for export and Southern buying on the strong crude and seed situation, together with heavy short covering, furnished the bulk of the buying power. Strange to relate, buying by the compound lard manufacturers was also quite conspicuous, this latter buying even in the face of the weak lard situation. This buying is more than a surprise to part of the trade who have been stating that the compound lard trade would be seriously affected by the prices now prevailing for pure lard. The weak lard situation has influenced the selling during the past interval to a great extent, and was more or less for short accounts.

From estimated stocks of oil in the country of some 750,000 barrels on July 1, well-posted people now say that same have been materially reduced since that time, and that the present stocks of old crop oil are not over 350,000 barrels maximum. This reduction has been caused by the fact that since July last little or no new crop crude has been sold. In fact, we do not know of a season where so little has been sold at this time of the year. We estimate the sales to date are not over one-third of a normal season. On a basis of a 12,000,000 bale cotton crop the crush of oil this season will be some 750,000 barrels short of last year, at least.

Europe continues a heavy buyer of oil, and with competing foreign oils in their present position, Europe will continue to buy cotton oil. The shortage in the olive oil crops and the embargoes placed on the export of same by the producing countries have also brought in a heavy demand for the winter pressed grade of cotton oil from all directions. So

from all indications the demand for oil should continue good. The price of pure lard may possibly have some effect on the demand from the compound lard trade. Up to the present, however, no material effect has been noticed. Should, however, the demand from the compound trade shrink, the shortage in the crush should more than offset it.

Taking the situation as a whole, it looks extremely bullish. Very little or no crude oil has been sold since August 1, and from all indications it does not look as if anything short of 6c. per pound will move any great quantity. In fact, on the present market price for seed the mills will have to secure close to this price to come out even. On the other hand the demand continues good and is daily reducing stocks of oil, and unless the crude situation changes it will only be a matter of a short time when stocks will be exhausted. It looks like higher prices.

| | Close Sept. 8. | High. | Low. | Close Sept. 22. |
|----------|----------------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| Sept. .. | \$5.75 b | \$5.80 a | \$6.37 | \$5.98 |
| Oct. ... | 5.74 b | 5.75 a | 6.37 | 5.95 |
| Dec. ... | 5.79 b | 5.80 a | 6.42 | 6.00 |
| Jan. ... | 5.89 b | 5.91 a | 6.58 | 6.08 |
| Mar. ... | 6.08 b | 6.10 a | 6.65 | 6.25 |

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., September 23.—Crude cottonseed oil, if offered firm, can be sold at 40c. for September, October, November or December shipment. Meal, \$28. Hulls, \$7, f. o. b. mills.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 23.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 40c.; trading continues light. Meal very firm at \$28@29, f. o. b. Georgia points. Hulls unusually strong at \$9.50, Atlanta.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 23.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 40% c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, higher at \$27.50, October and November delivery. Hulls strong at \$5@5.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 23.—Prime crude cottonseed oil firm at 40c.; offerings light; demand good. Prime meal, 8 per cent., higher at \$29; 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.50. Seven per cent. loose cake, \$25; 8 per cent. cake, \$27; all short ton, shipside, here. Hulls, \$6.75 loose, \$9.25 sacked.

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner and watch page 18 for the answer.

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TO LEASE

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WANTED

For the Chemists Bureau of the New York Produce Exchange, a chemist who has had practical experience in refining and testing Cotton Seed Products. Address L. B. Howe, Secretary.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Further Strength—New High Levels—Sentiment Bullish—Speculative Trade Fair—Crude and Seed Strong—Small Crop Estimates—Consuming Trade Irregular.

There were no signs of a mitigation of the bullish feeling prevalent in cotton oil circles. New high levels for the season were hung up, and there were predictions of much higher prices for the future. Some conservatives were located who preferred to go slow at this stage, believing that sight should not be lost of the accumulating crude oil stocks at the South, and of the effect of the comparatively high prices for cotton oil on the consuming demand, but many in the trade were not in a mood to give much thought to these features.

The wave of speculation in cotton was productive of much influence in cotton oil quarters. Admittedly, these two markets should not move up and down unreservedly. At the same time, the buying of cotton was predicated to a large degree on the pessimistic views, partly confirmed in official circles, concerning a very light cotton yield. In consequence, the spectacular rise in that market was naturally considered seriously by the oil followers.

The fact that there was quite a little outside buying in cotton oil should hardly be ac-

cepted alone as warranting lower prices in the market very soon. Yet there were local interests who deprecated the outside buying of cotton oil contracts. It stands to reason, however, that a speculative movement in any commodity, when soundly based, is legitimate and is likely to be as successful as anticipatory buying by refiners, consumers, or others closely allied with the supply and distribution problem.

A recent Government weather bulletin stated that the crop at the South had deteriorated in spite of conditions superficially conducive to rapid maturing and picking. There was also reference made to active destruction wrought by the boll weevil. With advices of this sort in circulation, it was not surprising that cotton crop ideas received another pessimistic twist and there are authorities who figure a yield as low as 10,500,000 bales.

An estimate such as this seems radical. The more conservative view is, that 11,500,000 bales will be had and there are some respect commanding estimates for a 12,000,000 bale crop. What concerns the oil trade most is that a 12,000,000 bale yield will result in about 1,000,000 bbls. less cotton oil than were available a year ago. The cotton trade had a surplus of about 3½ million bales last year,

while the oil trade had no onerous carry-over.

This latter statement will surely meet with criticism, but it is a fact that for several weeks, there were premiums for spot oil and these premiums still prevail. Moreover, the October position gives evidence of congestion, due partially to the limited movement of the new crop oil. If there was a liberal carry-over of cotton oil, it would seem as though such premiums would not have prevailed, nor would the South have been so successful in securing 40c. a gallon for crude oil and up to \$30 a ton for seed. Of course, there has been tenacious holding of both and speculative buying, particularly of the latter to aid in bringing about such values.

The oil consuming trade is irregular. There has been some foreign buying notwithstanding the highest freight rates on record and the advances in cotton oil. Actual oil exports continue very fair. The more stable foreign exchange market has helped to consummate the foreign business and quite a little optimism has been generated by the belief that the big foreign loan in the United States would be successfully launched this week.

As far as the home consuming trade is concerned, a better lard market is still needed to stimulate it. The buying is of hand to

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Cotton
Oil Co.



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NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
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AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

month and this class of absorption has been noted for weeks. Rather limited stocks among consumers are now reported.

Saturday, September 18.—Spot, \$6.08@6.40; September, \$6.08@6.20; October, \$6.09@6.10; November, \$6.06@6.10; December, \$6.06@6.08; January, \$6.13@6.14; February, \$6.10@6.30; March, \$6.33@6.34; April, \$6.42@6.46. Futures closed 2 to 7 decline. Sales were: October, 500, \$6.08; November, 100, \$6.08; December, 400, \$6.08; January, 2,300, \$6.15@6.13; March, 1,000, \$6.35@6.34; April, 100, \$6.46; total sales 5,000 bbls. Good off, \$5.80@6.20; off, \$5.75@6.15; reddish off, \$5.65@6.15; winter, \$6.25@7; summer, \$6.20@7; prime crude S. E., September, \$5.07@5.20; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Monday, September 20.—Spot, \$6.10@6.40; September, \$6.05@6.25; October, \$6.15@6.17; November, \$6.16@6.18; December, \$6.17@6.18; January, \$6.24@6.25; February, \$6.32@6.36; March, \$6.41@6.42; April, \$6.50@6.54. Futures closed 3 decline to 11 advance. Sales were: October, 1,000, \$6.20@6.15; November, 900, \$6.20@6.17; December, 200, \$6.20@6.13; January, 6,800, \$6.27@6.15; February, 200, \$6.32; March, 4,100, \$6.45@6.35. Total sales 13,200 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.30; off, \$5.90@6.25; reddish off, \$5.75@6.20; winter, \$6; summer, \$6; prime crude S. E., September, \$5.13@5.20; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Tuesday, September 21.—Spot, \$6.20@6.40; September, \$6.23@6.27; October, \$6.30@6.33; November, \$6.30@6.33; December, \$6.34@6.36; January, \$6.40@6.41; February, \$6.50@6.54; March, \$6.58@6.59; April, \$6.60@6.70. Futures closed 10 to 18 advance. Sales were: September, 1,100, \$6.26@6.20; October, 900, \$6.33@6.25; November, 100, \$6.25; December, 2,300, \$6.35@6.30; January, 8,300, \$6.40@6.34; February, 400, \$6.51@6.45; March, 5,400, \$6.60@6.53. Total sales 18,500 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.25; off, \$5.90@6.25; reddish off, \$5.70@6.25; winter, \$6.50; summer, \$6.30; prime crude S. E., September, \$5.20@5.33; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Wednesday, September 22.—Spot, \$6.25@6.40; September, \$6.25@6.30; October, \$6.29@6.31; November, \$6.27@6.29; December, \$6.34@6.36; January, \$6.39@6.40; February, \$6.45@6.51; March, \$6.57@6.58; April, \$6.70@6.71. Futures closed 5 decline to 10 advance. Sales were: September, 500, \$6.25; October, 1,200, \$6.37@6.30; November, 100, \$6.28; December, 1,000, \$6.42@6.35; January, 5,900, \$6.48@6.40; February, 100, \$6.50; March, 4,200, \$6.65@6.57; April, 1,100, \$6.77@6.70. Total sales 14,000 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.30; off, \$6.15@6.30; reddish off, \$6@6.30; winter, \$6.25; summer, \$6.25; prime crude S. E., September, \$5.33 sales; prime crude valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Thursday, September 23.—Spot, \$6.25@6.40; September, \$6.25@6.40; October, \$6.34@6.35; November, \$6.32@6.37; December, \$6.39@6.40; January, \$6.43@6.44; February, \$6.50@6.55; March, \$6.64@6.65; April, \$6.70@6.80. Futures closed unchanged to 8 points advance. Sales were: October, 300, \$6.32@6.30; November, 2,000, \$6.36@6.29; December, 2,500, \$6.40@6.32; January, 6,700, \$6.43@6.37; March, 5,500, \$6.65@6.56. Total sales, 17,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.15@6.38; off, \$6@6.35; reddish off, \$6@6.35; winter, \$6.60; summer, \$6.35; prime crude S. E., \$5.33 sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space. Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL FINANCES.

A statement recently prepared by the American Cotton Oil Company, shows the war did not prevent last year from being a good one. Net earnings in the fiscal period ended August 31 were about \$2,500,000, which covered interest charges five times over and left a balance of \$1,388,000 for the common stock after providing for the 6 per cent. preferred stock dividend. The statement did not say whether any of this had been reserved for special purposes, but if not, the balance for the junior shares was close to 7 per cent. for the year.

The year's results make a favorable appearance in comparison with the annual earnings in the preceding six years. They amounted to \$1,844,000. The balance sheet, the statement said, showed on July 31 current assets of \$14,701,325 and current liabilities amounting to \$2,127,599. These figures took no account of capital invested in buildings, real estate and equipment, which amounts to about \$16,000,000.

FIGHT RATE ON COTTONSEED OIL.

Swift & Company, through general counsel R. D. Rynder, has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a readjustment of certain rates on cottonseed oil and cottonseed soap stock, and a refund of \$2,500, in a suit against the Arkansas Central, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Great Western, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and the Texas & Pacific lines. The rates in question are on crude cottonseed oil from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas to Kansas City, Kan., and on the refined product from Kansas City, Kan., to Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska.

It is set forth by complainant that refining at Kansas City, Kan., does not exceed 92 per cent. refined cottonseed oil and 8 per cent. cottonseed soap stock; that in the season of 1913-14 they received 6,798,885 pounds of the crude product, and that they made 5,719,818 pounds of refined oil and 1,079,062 pounds of soap stock. This made the proportions 84 per

cent. refined and 16 per cent. soap stock. It is further alleged that the respondents eliminated from their tariff any reference to the percentages of refined cottonseed oil and soap stock that could be reshipped, but that this was not done until June 11, 1914, which was too late to take care of the products which resulted from refining for the season of 1913-14.

It is also declared that as a result of the refining in transit of crude cottonseed oil at Kansas City, Kan., for 1913-14, and the percentages resulting therefrom, transportation charges were assessed and paid on numerous shipments on basis of the combinations of locals to Kansas City, Kan., on cottonseed soap stock, which combination resulted in rates and charges materially in excess of the through rates in effect on cottonseed oil or cottonseed soap stock from the various origin points involved to the various destination points involved.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 24.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½¢. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½¢. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5¼¢. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95¢. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½¢. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90¢. basis 48 per cent.; silic, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 2¼¢. per lb., in bbls., 2½¢. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 6½@6¾¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 8¼¢. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 6¾@7¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9@9½¢. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87¢. per gal.; green olive oil, 90¢. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8@8¼¢. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼@9½¢. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11@12¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6¾@7¢. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6@6¾¢. per lb.; prime city tallow, 5¾¢. per lb.; corn oil, 6.10¢. per lb.

House grease, 5½¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9¾@10¼¢. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾¢. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¾@5½¢. per lb.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: IVORYDALE, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
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| ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL | COTTON SEED OIL |
| SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY | |
| ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR | |
| We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers. | |
| WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR | |
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| Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe. | |

FOREIGN MARKET FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Trade Opportunities in Various Parts of the World

By Dr. Thos. H. Norton, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

(Continued from last week.)

Honduras.

The market for American cottonseed oil in Honduras is not large, but it shows a tendency to grow. Annual sales averaged \$1,100 in value during the years 1905-1909 and \$1,600 during the past five years. In the fiscal year 1914 the shipment thither was valued at \$2,720.

Cottonseed cake and meal have not found in Honduras any market worthy of the name. An import of American cake in 1914, valued at \$800, is practically the first appearance of any demand for the article.

The consulate at Ceiba reports that the cost of importation is prohibitive. Freight from Mobile or New Orleans amounts to \$7 per ton and the duty is \$60. There is no specification in the tariff of cottonseed meal, and it falls under the general classification of meal. It is thought that if proper representations were made to the Government of Honduras a much lower rate of duty could be secured.

In consequence of the heavy rainfall there is abundant pasturage at all seasons of the year in Honduras. Beef cattle are never fattened on grain and but little is used for draft animals. Pasturage is ordinarily supplemented by the generous use of green bananas. The enormous quantity of bunches rejected by the fruit companies and the still greater number of undersized bunches never offered for sale are so plentiful as to be without value other than the cost of transportation.

The conditions reported in Honduras are much the same in all of the Central American States. Exception is made, of course, for Panama, where there has been a heavy consumption of cottonseed oil and even a noteworthy demand for oil cake since the beginning of the work on the canal.

Uruguay.

Despite its small size, Uruguay has been one of the most important markets for American cottonseed oil. Five years ago it imported more than any other South American country. Since then Argentina and Chile have developed more extensive demands. During the quinquennial period 1905-1909 the annual import of American oil to Uruguay

had an average value of \$135,000. During the period 1910-1914 it averaged \$287,000. It was \$334,000 in 1914.

The consul at Montevideo states that the favorite method of packing is the case of two tins, each tin containing 4 gallons. The import in barrels, of about 460 pounds gross weight, is much smaller.

Firms usually order 500 cases or 25 barrels at a time. Oil received in barrels is emptied at once into tanks. There is occasional complaint made of bad packing, enough to warrant urging greater care in this connection.

Prime winter yellow is the only quality in demand. Summer oil, no matter how low the rate, is not in favor, on account of the liability to become turbid in cold weather.

Prices vary considerably. The best known brand was quoted in March, 1915, at 72 cents in cases and at 64 cents in barrels per gallon c. i. f. Montevideo, but without including war insurance. Prices are always given c. i. f. Montevideo.

A list of important wholesale dealers in cottonseed oil at Montevideo is on file at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Neither in Uruguay nor in any other South American country has any market been established for cottonseed cake. It is not probable that much can be done in this direction until dairy interests are far more highly developed than is the case at present.

Argentina.

The growth of American exports of cottonseed oil to Argentina has been noteworthy

Without a single retrograde movement it has advanced from an annual value of \$41,000 in 1905 to \$211,000 in 1910 and \$1,168,000 in 1914. No other competing rival has attempted to enter this market to any serious extent. American oil constitutes 98 per cent. of the import.

The consulate general at Buenos Aires reports that the oil is not employed to any appreciable extent in soap making, that industry using animal fats almost exclusively. Its sole use is for culinary purposes, and a large share of the import is devoted to the adulteration of olive oil. The latter remains the favorite oil of the population of Italian and Spanish origin. Despite the very notable increase in the consumption of cottonseed oil, imports of olive oil are growing steadily. They averaged annually 21,300 short tons during 1909-1911 and 28,200 tons during 1912-13.

At Rosario, before the war, the best grade of pure olive oil in cans was sold wholesale at 24.8 cents per pound and retailed at 27 cents. Cottonseed oil costs slightly more than half these rates, but little is sold as such. Most of the supply reaches the consumer in the form of different grades of "olive oil," retailing at prices from 15 cents up per pound.

The price of olive oil has risen about 10 per cent. since August, 1914. The duty on edible oils in cans and casks is 4.5 cents per pound, based on gross weight. It bears relatively more heavily on the cheaper cottonseed product.

Nearly all the imports of cottonseed oil arrive at Buenos Aires. A list of wholesale dealers is on file at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

It is worthy of note that the Government of Argentina is making earnest efforts to encourage the establishment of cotton cul-

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

ture within its borders. There are districts along the northern frontier where soil and climate appear to favor the production of a fair grade of the staple. It is possible that at an early date oil crushing may be introduced and that the demands of the local market may be met in part by oil of domestic manufacture. There is small likelihood that the industry will ever become a powerful factor in the South American situation.

Chile.

Another rapid development of a market for American cottonseed oil is found in Chile. Annual exports averaged in value \$80,000 during the period 1905-1909. The average rose to \$342,000 during the past five years. It was \$437,000 in 1914. The American oil constitutes over one-half of all imported edible oils.

Although Chile does not produce cotton, it has made a start to cover in part the local demand for cottonseed oil by a domestic product. A factory has been erected with an annual capacity of 900 short tons of oil. Cottonseed brought from Peru is used for crushing. The refined product is a fair grade of cooking oil, and sells at a price somewhat below that asked for imported oil. The latter, in tins, retails in Valparaiso at 43 cents per quart, the domestic product at 40 cents. As in Argentina, much of the cottonseed oil is sold as olive oil, and competes with the genuine article imported from France and Spain.

At Iquique American cottonseed oil in cases of 12 gallons is sold to the retailer at \$12.50 per case. The consumer pays an advance of about 15 per cent. Italian and Spanish olive oil sells in cases of 10 tins of 4 liters each at \$18.46 per case. The consumer pays 57 cents per liter (1 liter = 6.264 gallon). For French olive oil he pays 86 cents per liter.

Canada.

The sale of American cottonseed oil in Canada has grown in the most healthful manner. The value of the annual export averaged \$457,000 during the quinquennial period ending in 1909, and \$1,241,000 during the period ending in 1914. It was \$230,000 in 1905 and \$1,576,000 in 1914. Evidently the trade is in a most prosperous condition of development.

The case is relatively much the same with the shipment to Canada of oil cake, and especially meal. The annual value of the export during the quinquennial period ending 1909 averaged \$19,000. During the period ending 1914 it was \$76,000. In 1905 the export was \$10,600; in 1914, \$99,000. While the ratio of increase is more than satisfactory, it is felt that the actual volume of the export is far below what it should be.

Large Possibilities for Sale of Meal.

Hitherto cottonseed cake and meal have been admitted to Canada free of duty. Since February, 1915, they pay a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem as a result of the general increase in tariff rates connected with taxation for war purposes.

The number of milch cows in Canada is about 2,600,000. Ordinarily they have been fed a much larger proportion of grain than is customary in the United States. Prices of grain have now reached such an abnormal

height and the current quotations for cottonseed meal are so exceptionally low that the conjuncture would seem to dictate a much more widely extended consumption of the latter foodstuff.

The consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, reports that the subject has received much attention in the local press and in farm journals and the dairymen are considering the advisability of a radical change in cattle rations. It is urged that if American exporters of meal take advantage of the present situation and arrange on a generous scale to meet the economic demand for cheap feed, they will establish a permanent trade. On the return of grain prices to a lower level there will be little tendency to revert to the use of the more expensive, but no more nutritious ration.

The consul at Sarnia, Ontario, reports the results of missionary work in his district. A few years ago the use of cottonseed meal was unknown. Directions for its employment in an intelligent, scientific manner for feeding stock were printed and distributed to farmers and dairymen. Two firms were induced to order small stocks. One sold in 1912, 30 bags of meal, in 1913, two carloads,

and in 1914, four carloads. The other company had a similar experience, but required five carloads the past winter. It is felt that the time is ripe for serious propaganda by resident agents devoting their time to increasing the demand.

The consul at Kingston, Ontario, reports in the same tone. Bran and all customary forms of cattle feed have advanced so greatly in price, owing to the European war, that logically cottonseed meal should be in great demand. Some car lots have been sold at Kingston, but the mass of farmers are in total ignorance of the pronounced economic advantages of this form of feed. Direct personal effort is needed to convince the farming community by practical demonstration how very marked are the profits resultant upon the intelligent use of cottonseed meal.

Obviously there is a vast field at the very door of the United States for developing an important trade in this article. The dairy business is assuming large dimensions in Canada and promises to be a most valuable asset to the Dominion. Yet the little country of Denmark, where, however, the scientific feeding of cattle has been thoroughly mastered, purchases from the United States 46 times as much cottonseed meal as does Canada, and the American import forms but four-fifths of its total supply of cottonseed meal and cake. Denmark has exactly the same number of cows as Canada—2,600,000. A Danish cow consumes yearly, on an average, 479 pounds of oil cake, of which 208 pounds are cottonseed cake. The average cost of oil cake per capita is \$7.61. Each Canadian cow consumes annually on an average 3½ pounds of oil cake, at an expense of about 5 cents.

SOUTHERN BEEF PRODUCTION.

Mississippi's cattle industry is making rapid progress, according to Wirt Wright, president of the National Stock Yards National Bank at East St. Louis, who has made a statistical statement showing that cattle receipts from that State at the East St. Louis market increased 473 per cent. between 1908 and 1914 and another substantial gain is indicated this year. Estimating the average weight of cattle received in 1914 at 750 pounds, at an average price of \$6 per cwt., the St. Louis market paid Mississippi in 1914 more than \$3,700,000 for cattle—with possibly \$100,000 in addition for hogs and sheep.

The proportion of steers weighing in excess of 1,000 coming from Mississippi is increasing, although gain in weight is less than in numbers. That the herds of the State are being graded up by the introduction of purebred bulls is, however, patent. Railroad service from the South is improving, a special stock train leaving Meridian, Miss., every day except Sunday, making the 520-mile run in 32 hours, while another railroad is making deliveries at East St. Louis from central Mississippi points in 36 hours.

Southern shippers, Mr. Wright asserts, have much to learn. Loading cattle with sharp horns often penalizes them to the tune of \$1 per cwt., and they overload cars grievously, but experience will remedy these evils. —Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.
Vice-President, Geo. W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. W. Radney, Rome, Okla.
Vice-President, Cad Jones, Ozark.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, J. L. Conner, Augusta.
Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.
Treasurer, W. B. Mann, Marianna.

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Vice-President, Henry C. Brown, Augusta.
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Vice-President, Jonathan Havens, Washington.
Secretary, H. A. White, Greenville.
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Vice-President, George Dashner, Chickasha.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City.

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Vice-President, J. B. Caldwell, Campobello.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, B. W. Couch, Fort Worth.
Vice-President, Chas. Du Bose, Alice.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 24.—Market firm. Western steam, \$8.55 nom.; Middle West, \$8.35@8.45; city steam, 8¼c.; refined Continent, \$9.30; South American, \$9.45; Brazil, kegs, \$10.45; compound, 7¾@8c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 24.—Copra fabrique, 111½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 112½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 24.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 140s.; pork, prime mess, 102s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 64s.; New York, 57s. 6d.; picnic, 49s.; hams, long, 73s.; American cut, 73s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 86s.; long clear, 78s. 6d.; short backs, 69s.; bellies, clear, 71s. Lard, spot prime, 43s.; American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 48s. 3d.; October, 47s. 7½d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 35s.; choice, 35s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 77s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 34s. 10½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was very firm with more active demand. Offerings were well taken and were not heavy.

Stearine.

The market was very quiet but steady. Oleo is quoted at 9¼c.

Tallow.

Trading is light but values are well held. City is quoted at 5½c. and special at 6¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was excited and very active. New high levels were made with continued heavy buying. Crude oil was strong and seed prices continue very firm.

Market closed 12 to 20 points higher. Sales, 27,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.38@6.55. Crude, Southeast, sales at \$5.47. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$6.38@6.58; October, \$6.47@6.48; November, \$6.50@6.52; December, \$6.52@6.58; January, \$6.57@6.58; February, \$6.68@6.71; March, \$6.76@6.77; April, \$6.90@6.92; good off oil, \$6.25@6.50; off oil, \$6.25@6.50; red off oil, \$6@6.50; winter oil, \$6.60 bid; summer white oil, \$6.50 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 24.—Hog market strong at 10@15c. higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices, \$7.15@8.10; light, \$7.50@8.40; mixed, \$6.80@8.35; heavy, \$6.50@8.10; rough heavy, \$6.50@6.75; Yorkers, \$8.25@8.35; pigs, \$5.50@7.80; cattle prospects strong; beefs, \$6@10.40; cows and heifers, \$2.85@8.25; Texas steers, \$6.40@7.40; Western, \$6.60@8.85. Sheep market steady; sheep native, \$5.35@5.90; yearlings, \$6@7.20; lambs, \$6.27@8.50; Western, \$6.50@8.85.

Kansas City, September 24.—Hogs higher, at \$6.75@8.10.

South Omaha, September 24.—Hogs higher, at \$6.90@7.80.

Buffalo, September 24.—Hogs steady; on sale, 6,400, at \$8.25@8.80.

St. Louis, September 24.—Hogs higher, at \$7.40@8.35.

Sioux City, September 24.—Hogs higher, at \$6.70@7.80.

Louisville, September 24.—Hogs higher, at \$7.75@8.15.

Indianapolis, September 24.—Hogs higher, at \$8.40@8.50.

St. Joseph, September 24.—Hogs higher, at \$6.60@7.90.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------------------|--|--------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 7,839 | 18,300 | 16,561 |
| Swift & Co. | 5,890 | 9,000 | 27,552 |
| S. & S. Co. | 4,257 | 7,300 | 11,075 |
| Morris & Co. | 5,291 | 9,700 | 6,455 |
| Hammond Packing Co. | 1,170 | 5,900 | ... |
| Libby, McNeill & Libby | 1,742 | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Amer. Provision Co. | 333 | 5,000 | ... |
| Boyd, Lunham & Co. | 3,900 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co. 3,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 1,600 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,200 hogs; others, 1,100 hogs. | | |

Kansas City.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 5,326 | 4,557 | 6,301 |
| Fowler Packing Co. | 800 | ... | 4,176 |
| S. & S. Co. | 3,212 | 3,640 | 4,888 |
| Swift & Co. | 5,890 | 4,218 | 8,007 |
| Cudahy Packing Co. | 3,943 | 2,081 | 4,206 |
| Morris & Co. | 4,220 | 2,889 | 4,281 |
| Others | 224 | 585 | 15 |

B. Balling, 17 cattle; Blount, 513 cattle, 856 hogs and 320 sheep; Callahan, 68 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 177 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 19 cattle and 668 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 281 cattle; S. Krans, 64 cattle; L. Levy, 25 cattle; L. Meyer, 798 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 358 cattle and 1,027 hogs; M. Rice, 1,772 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 15 cattle and 1,619 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 50 cattle.

Omaha.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Morris & Co. | 2,495 | 3,218 | 9,079 |
| Swift & Co. | 3,806 | 4,492 | 16,596 |
| Cudahy Packing Co. | 3,691 | 6,252 | 14,290 |
| Armour & Co. | 3,346 | 6,151 | 18,641 |
| Swartz & Co. | 1,053 | ... | ... |
| J. W. Murphy | ... | 4,773 | ... |

Lincoln Packing Co., 84 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 39 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 16 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 321 hogs.

St. Louis.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Morris & Co. | 4,959 | 4,197 | 1,653 |
| Armour & Co. | 5,464 | 5,731 | 2,354 |
| Swift & Co. | 5,703 | 3,667 | 1,907 |
| St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. | 242 | ... | ... |
| Independent Packing Co. | 647 | 486 | 175 |
| East Side Packing Co. | 156 | 517 | ... |
| Hell Packing Co. | ... | 268 | ... |
| Kry Packing Co. | 23 | 517 | ... |
| Carondelet Packing Co. | 53 | ... | 30 |
| Sartorius Provision Co. | 112 | 184 | ... |
| Others | 600 | 7,002 | 1,900 |

Sioux City.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 1,884 | 5,044 | ... |
| Cudahy Packing Co. | 1,715 | 5,546 | ... |
| Swift & Co. | ... | 3,623 | ... |
| Cudahy Bros. | ... | 986 | ... |
| Others | 13,770 | ... | ... |

R. Huml Packing Co., 233 cattle; J. E. Decker & Sons, 87 hogs; Dubuque Packing Co., 223 hogs; Statter & Co., 55 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 1,413 hogs; Rath Packing Co., 414 hogs; Sacks Bros., 68 cattle.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

| | Bees. | Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Hogs. |
|------------------|-------|---------|------------------|--------|
| New York | 2,108 | 3,555 | 4,160 | 4,708 |
| Jersey City | 4,484 | 3,272 | 23,733 | 15,137 |
| Central Union | 2,835 | 272 | 9,991 | 292 |
| Totals | 9,427 | 7,099 | 37,884 | 20,137 |
| Totals last week | 7,266 | 8,044 | 38,225 | 22,445 |

BUY HORSE MEAT OPENLY.

Owing to the high price of butcher meat, people in the lower working class district of Glasgow are beginning to take quite kindly to horse steaks. At first customers nearly always impressed upon the salesman that the steak was "for the cat." Quite recently, however, a woman who ordered one of the steaks added, "an it's no for the cat."—London Meat Trades' Journal.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 300 | 10,000 | 6,000 |
| Kansas City | 100 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Omaha | 100 | 3,000 | 100 |
| St. Louis | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| St. Joseph | 100 | 1,000 | ... |
| Sioux City | 400 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| St. Paul | 2,700 | 800 | 500 |
| Oklahoma City | 160 | 800 | ... |
| Fort Worth | 400 | 1,000 | ... |
| Milwaukee | ... | 100 | ... |
| Denver | 100 | 700 | 7,500 |
| Louisville | 50 | 531 | 50 |
| Cudahy | ... | 100 | ... |
| Indianapolis | 500 | 4,000 | ... |
| Pittsburgh | ... | 1,500 | 600 |
| Cincinnati | 600 | 1,200 | 100 |
| Cleveland | 60 | 1,000 | 600 |
| New York | 365 | 1,283 | 1,726 |
| Buffalo | 50 | 1,000 | 600 |

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 26,000 | 24,000 | 12,000 |
| Kansas City | 23,000 | 7,000 | 24,000 |
| Omaha | 16,500 | 2,000 | 39,000 |
| St. Louis | 5,600 | 7,000 | 7,200 |
| St. Joseph | 2,200 | 2,500 | 9,300 |
| Sioux City | 7,000 | 1,000 | 3,300 |
| St. Paul | 11,400 | 2,500 | 14,200 |
| Oklahoma City | 1,500 | 1,200 | ... |
| Fort Worth | 3,700 | 2,500 | 400 |
| Milwaukee | 50 | 200 | ... |
| Denver | 1,000 | 2,300 | 1,900 |
| Louisville | 3,800 | 2,969 | 372 |
| Detroit | ... | 480 | ... |
| Cudahy | ... | 200 | ... |
| Indianapolis | 1,200 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,800 | 5,200 | 4,000 |
| Cincinnati | 4,000 | 3,615 | 1,500 |
| Buffalo | 2,300 | 13,000 | 7,600 |
| Cleveland | 600 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| New York | 2,531 | 8,494 | 11,283 |
| Toronto, Canada | 2,366 | 328 | 1,946 |

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 7,000 | 12,000 | 17,000 |
| Kansas City | 14,000 | 8,000 | 20,000 |
| Omaha | 8,700 | 3,000 | 45,000 |
| St. Louis | 5,500 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| St. Joseph | 2,000 | 4,000 | 4,700 |
| Sioux City | 2,200 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| St. Paul | 3,900 | 3,000 | 7,000 |
| Oklahoma City | 800 | 3,000 | ... |
| Fort Worth | 2,500 | 1,800 | 1,000 |
| Milwaukee | 900 | 2,941 | 500 |
| Denver | 1,200 | 1,800 | 10,000 |
| Louisville | 150 | 228 | 74 |
| Detroit | ... | 1,010 | ... |
| Cudahy | ... | 1,500 | ... |
| Wichita | ... | 1,911 | ... |
| Indianapolis | 700 | 6,000 | ... |
| Pittsburgh | ... | 1,500 | 800 |
| Cincinnati | ... | 2,063 | ... |
| Buffalo | 80 | 2,625 | 800 |
| Cleveland | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| New York | 385 | 1,434 | 2,800 |
| Toronto, Canada | 991 | 214 | 1,632 |

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 13,000 | 16,000 | 21,000 |
| Kansas City | 12,000 | 6,000 | 16,000 |
| Omaha | 7,000 | 3,000 | 35,000 |
| St. Louis | 3,800 | 4,000 | 2,200 |
| St. Joseph | 1,000 | 2,500 | 7,200 |
| Sioux City | 3,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| St. Paul | 3,000 | 2,000 | 14,000 |
| Oklahoma City | 1,200 | 3,000 | ... |
| Fort Worth | 2,500 | 2,500 | 1,400 |
| Milwaukee | 300 | 5,880 | 100 |
| Denver | 500 | 600 | 500 |
| Louisville | 150 | 845 | 77 |
| Detroit | ... | 2,400 | ... |
| Cudahy | ... | 200 | ... |
| Wichita | ... | 1,517 | ... |
| Indianapolis | 750 | 6,000 | ... |
| Pittsburgh | ... | 1,000 | 600 |
| Cincinnati | 400 | 2,833 | 700 |
| Buffalo | 150 | 300 | 1,000 |
| Cleveland | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| New York | 704 | 6,300 | 3,069 |
| Toronto, Canada | 1,091 | 1,343 | 1,614 |

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 3,500 | 11,000 | 16,000 |
| Kansas City | 5,000 | 4,000 | 12,000 |
| Omaha | 3,000 | 3,400 | 21,000 |
| St. Louis | 3,000 | 2,800 | 2,500 |
| St. Joseph | 900 | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| Sioux City | 1,400 | 2,000 | 200 |
| St. Paul | ... | 1,500 | ... |
| Oklahoma City | 950 | 700 | 1,000 |
| Fort Worth | 1,900 | 3,000 | ... |
| Milwaukee | ... | 1,261 | ... |
| Denver | ... | 1,591 | ... |
| Louisville | ... | 3,870 | ... |
| Detroit | ... | 600 | ... |
| Cudahy | ... | 1,430 | ... |
| Wichita | ... | 7,000 | ... |
| Indianapolis | ... | 3,025 | 900 |
| Cincinnati | 1,306 | 250 | 600 |
| Buffalo | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| Cleveland | ... | 1,053 | 4,230 |
| New York | 638 | 1,053 | 4,230 |

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Chicago | 1,500 | 9,000 | 12,000 |
| Kansas City | 400 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| Omaha | 400 | 3,000 | 6,500 |
| St. Louis | 2,500 | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| St. Joseph | 200 | 2,000 | 1,600 |
| Sioux City | 400 | 900 | ... |
| Fort Worth | 1,800 | 1,800 | 100 |
| St. Paul | 2,700 | 2,200 | 1,400 |
| Oklahoma City | 450 | 1,700 | ... |

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer market is strong and prices tend upward despite the temporary slump in light native cows. The closest observers believe prices will be held, as the best hides of the year are available and the kill, while good, is late.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Feature business this week was the rapid acting of light native cows. Supplies of this selection were known to be about 100,000 in salt and to the end of the month. One of the sole leather tanners succeeded in getting one killer to release him 10,000 hides at 22½c., which was a decline of 1½c. under prior trading. This trade resulted in considerable nervousness among the other sellers, who scurried for cover, thinking values were about to go smash. Rapid fire transactions were effected at 22c., 21½c. and finally at 21½c. Recovery was equally rapid, prices bounding to 22c. and then to 22½c. The latter rate is bid to the only killer having any in salt unsold, and he wants 23c. These light cows are going into upper leather. A return of the war orders is noted for shoes, large orders having been placed by the Russians. These hides are probably going into such outlet. Other packer hide selections were traded in sparingly. There was considerable business done late last week in branded lines. Heavy native steers went at 26c. for a couple of thousand September hides. Bids at 25½c. are repeatedly reported refused. Stocks are not large and the slaughter is showing signs of falling off. A line of 7,000 sold late last week at 26½c. Heavy Texas steers were not sold this week. A line of 10,000 heavies sold late last week at 23c., being a sharp decline from prior figures. This rate is considered nominal market now. Underweight Texas steers were not moved. Lights last sold at 23c., but are now nominally quoted at 22½c.; extreme lights are valued at 22c., although last transactions were at 22½c. Unsold stocks are moderate. Killers are making them fairly freely now, but the runs are expected to fall off soon. Butt branded steers were quiet. Bids at 22c. were reported for New York butts and 22½c. demanded, which is in line with the Western price of 23c. asked and last paid. Some sold late last week at 23c., about four cars being involved. Colorado steers sold at 22c., about 6,000 September hides going at that rate. About four cars sold late in the previous week at that figure. Receipts are moderate but are expected to show material increase within the next two months. Branded cows went at 22c., a new rate, for about 12,000 hides. One packer moved 10,000 and another 2,000 heavy average northerns. Bids at 22c. are now reported for Southern slaughter and refused. The kill is late this year, but big runs are expected within the next sixty days. Heavy native cows sold at 24c. for three cars of September hides. Later 5,000 similar salting brought 23½c. Bids at that figure are now demanded and 24c. firmly asked. Some

killers hold views of 24½c. on this selection. Supplies are moderate. Light native cows received considerable attention, about 85,000 hides moving. Two trades embracing 15,000 July, August and September take-off opened the fireworks at 22½c. There quickly followed a movement at 22c., about 38,000 hides selling at that rate. Only 5,000 sold at that figure at this stage of the market, the other 33,000 moving on the upturn. About 5,000 river light cows back salting to July, went at 21½c. in connection with Northern points of kill at 21½c., there being about 10,000 of such hides involved. Late in the week, two packers sold 13,000 September light cows at 22½c. and that figure is bid to the remaining unsold packer who wants 23c. for what few Septembers he has for sale. Native bulls are dull and nominal at 20 to 21c. Last sales were at 21½c.; there are no bulls available of prior salting than December. Branded bulls are quiet and range at 16½ to 18c. as to seller, salting and sections. Stocks are small, recent sales reduced supplies.

Later.—Late sales were large blocks of native steers at 26c., details unknown; 2,000 butt brands 22¾c., 8,000 Colorado steers 21½c., 2,000 branded cows 22c. Four packers sold 16,000 September heavy cows 24c. Further sale 2,500 September native steers 26c. Inquiry for spready steers. Sales made under cover. Later a car of September Colorados sold at 22c., 9,000 June to September extreme light native steers 23c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading seems to have gone out of fashion. No trades of consequence were reported throughout the period under review. There were several calls for special grades but asking rates repelled any ideas of trading. Tanners are of the opinion that country hides should decline the same as packer goods have receded of late. Heavy steers are quiet. Nominal market is considered at 19 to 19½c. for seasonable goods. Supplies are small. Heavy cows are also quiet, due to lack of demand on tanners' part except for special goods. Seasonable hides in original quality are quoted at 19 to 19½c. with the inside nearer the actual market. Buffs are not sold in this market. Last known trades here were at 19¼c., but hides are now available at 19c. Tanners talk down to 18c. as their ideas of value. Number twos last sold at 18c. The situation in the country is quiet but strong. All weights of seasonable hides range at 18½ to 19c. delivered basis, as to quality, from sections west and northwest of here. Hides from points east of here are bringing 19½ to 19¾c. f. o. b. for 25 lb. up varieties, running well for extremes. Extremes sold at 20c. for a car of current goods without restrictions. Patent and lace leather gradings are quoted at 20½c., with recent sales at that rate, for stock running well for ones. Buyers think it possible to get extremes as low as 19½c., but bids on that basis failed to get the hides. Branded cows are dull. Prominent buyers of these hides are out of the market. Nominal value is 16½c. flat basis for country run of stock. Country packer descriptions range up to 19c. delivered

basis here, as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls are featureless. Last sales were at 16c. for country goods. Some are offered at 16½c. Tanners are not keen for these hides at present. Stocks are not large. Kipskins were inactive but inquired for. Country run of skins is quoted at 20 to 20½c. as to descriptions. Stocks are limited. City skins are held at 21c. and packers at the last sale rate of 21½c.

Later.—Market unsettled. Buffs are held strong at 19½c.

CALFSKINS sold at 20c. for mixed outside cities and countries early in the week. One car moved, making the second in two weeks time, at that rate. First salted local city skins are somewhat of an enigma. Last known transactions were at 21c. Collectors ask 21½ to 21¾c. for further trades and one calfskin tanner says he knows upon the highest authority that sales at 22c. were made recently. Outside cities are quoted at 20½ to 21c. as to descriptions and countries at 20c. Deacons are firm at 90c. @ \$1, and light calf at \$1.10 @ 1.20.

Later.—Car city calf sold at 22c. Car packer calfskins 23c. Lot of 20,000 packer kips to January brought 21c.

HORSE HIDES sold at \$4.50 for a car of country run. Most holders have ample stocks and ask \$4.75 for that description. Buyers seem to control the market and insist upon their views being accepted if business is to be effected. City hides are quoted at \$4.75 @ 5 for business and up to \$5.25 generally asked for best lots. Seconds quoted at \$1 less; ponies and glues at \$1.50 @ 2 and colts at 50 @ 75c.

HOGSKINS are bringing 60 @ 65c. readily for country run of stock with the rejects at half rates. Most collectors are talking up to 75c. for these skins, but buyers refuse to pay over 65c. No. 1 pigskin strips are in limited supply and quoted firm at 10 @ 11c. as to descriptions. No. 2's quoted at 9 @ 10c. last paid and No. 3's at 5 @ 6c. Big packer fleshing recently sold at outside figures for 5½ x 18 in. measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Fair movement is reported in all varieties and descriptions of sheep pelts. Packer sheepskins moved in a range of \$1.17½ @ 1.25 as to varieties; outside for local kill and inside for poorest of the river markets. Packer lambskins sold in a range of \$1.35 for river skins to \$1.40 for local stocks. Intermediate transactions at \$1.37½ were reported. Country sheepskins are selling well in a range of 75c. @ \$1.25 as to descriptions; outside paid for country packer designations of late take-off. Dry western pelts range at 19 @ 20½c. paid; outside for best Montana descriptions.

Kansas City.

The excitement in the market this week centered in the light native cows, of which some 80,000 or more were sold; the trade early in the week was at 22½c., after which quite a line were sold at 21½c. and 21¾c., and following that gone back to 22c., and at the close of the week sales were made at 22½c., so that today most of the packers are asking 23c. The last trading previous to this trading was at 24c.; the balance of the trading covered 4,000 spready steers, 2,500 native steers, 6,000 Colorados, 8,000 heavy native cows, 12,000 branded cows and 1,000 branded bulls, all at steady prices, a total (Continued on page 43.)

M. K. PARKER & CO.
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PACKER HIDES
Also
Wool Pullers Consignments solicited

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 22.

Every substantial upturn in the trade is followed by a deluge of cattle and a serious reaction in the market, evidencing lack of faith in the future. For instance, to last week's big advance in prices, which was due entirely to very light receipts, can be ascribed this week's greatly increased receipts and slump in values. Monday's run of 26,000 cattle included about 5,000 Westerns and, while the run consisted largely of fair to medium kinds of killers, there nevertheless, was a fairly liberal percentage of good cattle and the trade was irregularly lower, choice cattle showing 10 to 15c. decline, while other kinds, especially the grades coming in competition with Westerns, were fully a quarter lower. On Tuesday, with 7,100 cattle, including 3,500 Westerns, the trade was merely a slow, steady proposition at Monday's severe decline. On Wednesday, despite a moderate mid-week supply, receipts being estimated at 14,000, including 4,500 Westerns, the market was very slow at the recent decline on the rank and file of the offerings, while a few of the better grades showed a little more activity and sold a trifle better than the opening day of the week. The three days' receipts totaled approximately 47,000 head, as compared with 33,000 for the same period a week ago and against last week's total of 38,987 cattle. Forty to 60 days hence weather conditions will probably be unsettled, and continued liberal receipts can be looked for, but for the time being, we would think the severe break in prices will result in lessened receipts and some recovery in the market within the next week or 10 days.

Last week it was a famine, this week it's a deluge, not only of butcher-stuff, but also of medium and low-priced "grassy" steers, all of which has resulted in a 35@50c. decline in the market for cows, heifers and bulls, as compared with last week's close, and as compared with the high time last week the general trade is off 50@75c. per cwt., with extreme cases of \$1 decline on the undesirable, shrinky kinds.

Recent developments indicate that the generally expected slump in hog values may be deferred for a few weeks. For instance, sharp curtailing of the receipts, which total 46,000 for the first three days of this week, against 63,000 for the same period a week ago, not only checked the severe slump in the trade that started the latter half of last week and continued up to and including Monday of this week, but actually brought about a decided recovery in the trade, and the market on Wednesday ruled 10@20c. higher, or 35@50c. higher than the low spot Monday. Choice

(Continued on page 43.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 21.

Cattle receipts this week are below normal for the season, and as they carry fully the percentage of stockers and feeders usual at this season of the year, the beef supply is not excessive. The depressing influence of the Chicago heavy supply this week is against the market, however, and cattle move slowly, at barely steady prices. Prime heavy cattle are lacking, some yearlings selling at the top

today, \$9.85. Native fed steers range from \$8 @9.75 this week, the latter price paid yesterday for some middle weights. Kansas grass steers bring \$7.75@8.35 for the better class, with some near prime steers fed a little on the pasture, at \$9 and \$9.25 yesterday. Bulk of the grass cattle are slightly lower than the good close of last week. Stocker and feeder demand is large, and sufficient to clear up the arrivals, but the menace of disease is causing Illinois and other sections, usually good customers of this market at this season, to hold back to some extent before making purchases. If there are no new outbreaks, the trade will probably be heavy in October, which will be a convenient arrangement, for grass cattle are late moving to market this fall, and October will probably see the heaviest runs. Prices of country grades are attractive now, bulk of sales at \$6.40@7.60, a range possibly as low as it will go any time this season. Choice stock cattle are in strong demand, some 347-lb. Panhandle calves yesterday at \$8.65. Quarantine receipts are light this week, and quality deficient, a few steers at \$5.75@6.60, a good many cows included at \$4.75@5.50.

Hog receipts were 8,000 today, market 5 @10c. higher, with a flurry at the close, medium heavy hogs selling 10@20c. higher. Each break in the market is answered by a small run from the country, and the ability to hold down the supply suggests scarcity. Top hogs brought \$7.80, bulk of sales \$6.90@7.75. Packers complain of poor outlet for mess pork and lard, and the recent seizure by England of cargoes enroute to Copenhagen furnished more discouragement, although the strong finish of the market today possibly points to favorable developments in this respect.

Sheep and lambs are selling firmly, receipts 17,000 today, following 24,000 yesterday. All the good Westerns sold at \$8.35 both yesterday and today, Armour taking 4,000 at this price today. Medium and common killing lambs sell at \$7.75@8.25. Sheep and yearlings are lower, good yearlings around \$6.50, ewes \$5.50. Feeding and breeding stock is plentiful, and considerably cheaper than a week ago. Feeding lambs sell at \$7.60@8.15. Feeding ewes \$5@5.50. Western breeders \$6 @6.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 22.

Receipts for the week of cattle were 21,000, of which 5,000 were on the Southern side. The quality of our offerings still averages poor, we have had very few strictly prime cattle, but what we have had of this class has met quick sale and at fully steady prices. Within the past two days \$10 has been paid for mixed yearlings and heifers and the same prices for full cars of heifers. They were strictly good, but could not be called prime. Beef steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,250 seem to be the buyers' preference now, and for this kind, having quality and finish, the market is high as it has been any time during the year. This is not the case on the class of cattle that is selling between \$8 and \$9. For the grades within this range the market is 25 to 40c. lower than a week ago and for the common and medium kinds, those selling under \$8 the market is fully 50c. off. Cows are in demand and selling well. Fancy cows are bringing from \$7.25@7.50; good cows from \$6 @7; common light cows, which are being purchased for stocker and feeder purposes, are bringing from \$5@5.50, and just now the trade is having difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity of this latter class. The stocker and feeder trade is active and the market averages about steady. Southern cattle which come in competition with the medium grade native cattle have experienced about the same decline. Good strings are being sold from \$6.50 @7, for cattle averaging from 900 to 1,025. The canner trade is active and strong. The prices range from \$3.75@4.50.

The action of the hog market the past few days would indicate that the demand for product is better and that we are on the eve of a general improvement in industrial conditions, which, of course, would materially benefit the producers and feeders of livestock.

(Continued on page 43.)

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21.

Cattle receipts on Monday of this week, 17,183 head, were heaviest for any one day in the history of the years. Last week's receipts, 28,400 head, were also heavy and fully 95 per cent. of the arrivals are Western grassers. Good corn fed stock is very scarce and quotably firm, poor to choice beefs, both heavy and light selling at a range of \$6.85@9.85, the bulk of the fair to good kinds selling around \$8@9. Western range beefs showed a 15@25c. advance last week, but have lost it practically all this week in spite of a broad demand from both dressed beef men and feeder buyers. Choice grass beef sells up around \$8.40 and common Mexican steers down around \$5.80, the bulk of the fair to good rangers going at a spread of \$6.80@7.60. Cows and heifers have sold off fully a quarter lately, the present range for grass stock being about \$4@6.50, the bulk of the butcher and beef stock going at \$5@6. Veal calves continue steady at \$8@10 and bulls, stags, etc., steady to somewhat lower at \$5@6.25.

Although receipts of hogs have been comparatively small the recent adverse decision of the English prize court has created a very bearish sentiment in the trade and trend of values has been downward. Light weights are still favored and rough heavy grades punished the range of prices being still very wide. With 3,700 hogs here today prices were 5@10c. higher. Top lights brought \$7.35 as against \$7.75 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the packing hogs went at \$6.55@6.85 as against \$6.60@7 one week ago.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue heavy, 161,000 last week, but prices have held up fairly well under the influence of lively buying by both packers and feeder buyers. Some 95,000 were sent to the country as feeders last week. Fat lambs are selling at \$8@8.25; yearlings \$5.75@6.50; wethers \$5@5.50 and ewes \$4.60@5.35.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 18, 1915:

CATTLE.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Chicago | 32,205 |
| Kansas City | 24,295 |
| Omaha | 14,011 |
| St. Joseph | 9,439 |
| Cudahy | 416 |
| Sioux City | 4,393 |
| New York and Jersey City | 9,427 |
| Fort Worth | 3,141 |
| Philadelphia | 2,739 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,650 |
| Denver | 1,437 |
| Oklahoma City | 1,248 |
| Boston | 2,418 |

HOGS.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Chicago | 80,662 |
| Kansas City | 21,103 |
| Omaha | 19,583 |
| St. Joseph | 22,633 |
| Cudahy | 3,915 |
| Sioux City | 11,830 |
| Ottumwa | 8,500 |
| Cedar Rapids | 3,934 |
| New York and Jersey City | 20,137 |
| Fort Worth | 10,907 |
| Philadelphia | 4,785 |
| Pittsburgh | 4,811 |
| Denver | 4,832 |
| Oklahoma City | 9,851 |
| Boston | 9,896 |

SHEEP.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Chicago | 68,963 |
| Kansas City | 33,925 |
| Omaha | 54,960 |
| St. Joseph | 20,806 |
| Cudahy | 440 |
| Sioux City | 3,407 |
| New York and Jersey City | 37,884 |
| Fort Worth | 1,022 |
| Pittsburgh | 7,552 |
| Philadelphia | 3,746 |
| Denver | 7,753 |
| Oklahoma City | 254 |
| Boston | 7,233 |

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Macon, Mo.—The Longacre Ice Cream and Butter Co. has been incorporated by F. H. Longacre, R. E. Hall and C. E. Stout with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Darlington, S. C.—The Darlington Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by T. E. Sligh, E. R. Cox and Eugene Vaughan.

Ada, Okla.—B. H. Frick and R. G. Colvert, of Ada, and C. W. Dawley, of McAlester, Okla., have incorporated the Ada Ice Cream Company. Capital, \$5,000.

Lexington, N. C.—The Lexington Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: J. E. Foy, A. H. Kepley, Thos. Eanes, R. L. Koons and others.

Water Valley, Miss.—The Yalobusha Co-operative Creamery has been organized by J. W. McLarty, M. E. Goodwin, W. T. Trusty and others to establish creameries and install skimming stations at Coffeeville, Taylor and Oakland. Capital, \$5,000.

ICE NOTES.

Stillwater, N. Y.—The Stillwater (co-operative) Creamery Co., on East street, has been destroyed by fire.

Caledonia, Miss.—The erection of a creamery at this point is being promoted by J. E. West and W. H. Kolb.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The capital stock of the Hill Ice Cream Company, has been increased from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

Paducah, Ky.—It is reported that D. M. Farris, of Centralia Creamery Company, Centralia, Ill., will build a creamery.

Attleboro, R. I.—The icehouses of William Finnegan, on the shores of Falls Pond, at Attleboro Falls, have been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$10,000.

Farmville, Va.—The capacity of the Farmville Ice and Cold Storage Plant will be increased and 10-ton tank manufacturing 200-pound blocks ice will be installed.

Baltimore, Md.—Contract has been let for

the erection of a cold storage warehouse at the rear of 2124 Hartford avenue, to be one story, 30 x 65 feet, slag roof, brick construction and to cost \$6,000, by A. Jaeger.

Lake Wales, Fla.—The Florida Ice and Power Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, with E. C. Stuart, of Bartow, as president, will operate a 10-ton ice plant at Lake Wales.

Bainbridge, Ga.—Contract has been awarded by the Nussbaum Ice Company for the erection of an ice plant, two-story fireproof building, with composition roof, concrete floors, steam heat, 80 x 125 feet. Cost, without equipment, \$34,000.

AMMONIA ACCIDENTS.

Builders and users of refrigerating machinery know that occasionally accidents of more or less serious nature occur in the use of this class of machinery. In steam engineering it has long ago become the practice to report all details as to causes and effects of explosions, etc., the intention being to profit from the lessons to be learned from these accidents, so that engineers may be on their guard and in case of mistakes made, not to have them repeated by the inexperienced. In refrigerating engineering, however, details as to the cause of accidents are, as a rule, not obtainable from those in position to know, for fear of reflection on their methods or management. Even if the accident was not due to faulty operation or construction, an effort is made to overlook the matter, in order not to create an impression that there are certain hazards connected with this industry.

In these progressive times the tendency is to abolish secrets, and instead, to inform all concerned of every step made forward. By ignoring the accidents in question, we are deceiving ourselves and the public, and hinder the wheels of progress. It is the realization of our shortcomings that paves the way for improvements. If errors are made in operation, or defects appear in time in machinery used, let us admit it, let us study the prob-

lems and devise means for getting out of the difficulty.

For example, at a large brewery in New York some time ago, it appears that so much liquid ammonia accumulated about the machine that a stop valve in the by-pass connection was unable to withstand the excessive pressure. The valve-body was wrecked, and a considerable quantity of ammonia was lost before the machine could be stopped.

Whether this accident was due to defects in the stop-valve, or to incomplete separation of liquid from gaseous ammonia or whether careful engineering would have prevented the trouble is not known to us, but it is certain that some useful lesson must have been learned by those connected with the plant, and if this were discussed in an impersonal way in a trade paper a great deal of good would result.

Refrigerating plants in this country are increasing at the rate of about 1,000 per year, and unless efforts are made to successively make this class of machinery safer and safer, accidents must be expected to multiply. We all make some error once, but we must not do it a second time. The best way to reduce the percentage of accidents is to examine each one and to let the trade journal print the particulars about it. It is not necessary that names be mentioned.

At a hotel in New York there occurred recently an accident, the particulars of which were obtained in an indirect way only. It seems that the calcium chloride brine was not quite dense enough to escape freezing up in the vertical shell type brine cooler. These coolers are usually made of a cast iron shell, with a cast iron dished head top and bottom. The ends of the brine coils passing through stuffing boxes prevent the brine from retaining their full strength, yet these coolers are built to withstand a test pressure in excess of the highest working pressure.

Normally the shell of this type of cooler is half filled with liquid ammonia, the upper

Your Ice Crop

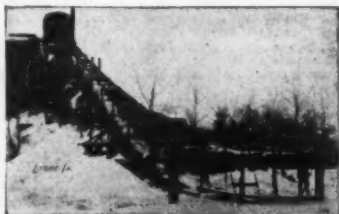
If you are not prepared to harvest your crop quickly and at the lowest cost

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We design, build and install Ice Elevators—Conveyors for houses of any capacity.

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Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

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FRICK Refrigerating Machines



have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

FRICK machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

They are neatly designed—

They lend dignity and confidence to the engine room.

The **FRICK** machine is the bulwark to an up-to-date ice-making and refrigerating plant.

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FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
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KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Rosenthal & Handelscher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Baker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Half containing evaporated ammonia under perhaps 15 lbs. gauge pressure. It is claimed that the attendant on watch at about 1 o'clock in the morning proceeded to rapidly thaw out the frozen brine in the coils by connecting steam to the brine line. To make matters worse he also closed the inlet and outlet ammonia valves on the cooler.

While a man was still busy on top of the cooler, the heat of the steam caused the ammonia in the shell to evaporate. As the gas could not leave the cooler, it rapidly built up a high pressure, when suddenly the head and man on top were violently thrown against the ceiling, the lifeless body remaining wedged in among the crowded piping of the engine room ceiling. Besides the loss of life, over 1,000 lbs. of ammonia escaped before it was possible to shut off the proper valves.

The lessons which suggest themselves in this case are, that steam should not be used for thawing brine coils. Instead, ordinary warm liquid ammonia can be used by opening the expansion valve wide so as to elevate the back pressure.

By consulting a table of properties of ammonia it will be seen that as the back pressure is increased the ammonia temperature also increases. Thus, for 42 degs. Fahr. ammonia, the pressure is 61 lbs. gauge. In some cases it may be possible to thaw by means of hot gas taken from the system, however rapid thawing is not advised owing to strains imposed on the pipe joints due to expansion. When cooled these joints will let ammonia leak into the brine, unnoticed. Furthermore, the man had better have stayed off the brine cooler and kept an eye on the pressure gauge.

If there were no instructions regarding the proper method of thawing in such a case, which is likely to occur any time, the contractor for the equipment is perhaps to be criticised for not inserting the necessary information in the operating instructions. It might also have been made a rule not to carry the suction pressure below a specified limit, because the lower the suction pressure, the lower the ammonia temperature.

There are many engineers who are not aware that the brine should have a freezing point at least 5 degs. Fahr. below the lowest ammonia evaporating temperature used. For example, if the brine reaches the cooler with +5 degs. Fahr., and leaves it at 0 degs. Fahr., and the lowest ammonia temperature in cooler is, say, 10 degs. Fahr., corresponding to 8.6 lbs. gauge pressure, the brine must

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION Is The Answer. Your Provision store can be made to produce greater profits by the use of Mechanical Refrigeration. Others have demonstrated this fact by actual experience. Why not You?

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REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

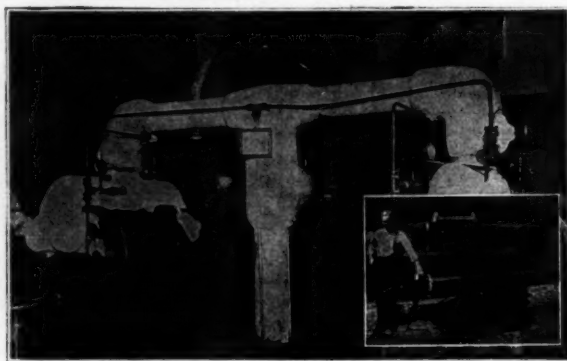
We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

The Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company

CHICAGO



contain enough calcium that it will remain liquid down to — 15 degs. Fahr., instead of to — 5 degs. Fahr. Still brine will freeze sooner than moving brine of like temperature. It will also be realized that such machinery should not be entrusted to inexperienced men, for the cost of one mistake probably offsets any saving made by engaging cheap help.

This hotel accident is here mentioned to prevent its recurrence in other quarters. If more were known about this kind of accidents it is reasonable to suppose that in course of time engineers would not thus be caught unaware. Finally, as in railroading, operation of refrigerating plants will cease to be a hazardous occupation, because in competent hands lies safety. This article, by the way, furnishes another reason why engineers should be given an opportunity to study their trade paper, as otherwise the process of acquiring information is made extremely slow and difficult.—Refrigerating World.

♦ AUSTRALIA'S MEAT PROBLEM.

One of the most serious problems in Australia at the present moment is that in connection with the meat supply. Fat cattle and sheep are at a high premium, and private consumers are at their wits' end to meet the heavy demand upon their pockets.

There is a general shortage of all classes of meat, and as usual there is a quantity of clap-trap indulged in to account for it. But singularly enough, there doesn't appear to be much effort expended to arrive at a reasonable conclusion as to the prevailing scarcity.

Random statements are made that the existing state of affairs is due to the activity

of the American meat firms who are operating out here. It does not seem to strike some people that such statements are absolutely ridiculous, and that at the present moment the whole of the exportable meat supply is practically in the hands of the government on behalf of the Imperial authorities. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and consequently it is used without reluctance in connection with this matter.

The actual facts, however, are not faced. There can be no doubt as to the shortage and high prices. These are evident beyond all question; what is not so evident to the man in the street is the cause of it all. It seems impossible for him to realize that the drought, the reckless slaughter of female stock, the growing demand, and the bad railway system have all taken heavy toll of our flocks and herds. While these factors are at work there must be such a shrinkage of our reserves that normal prices cannot be maintained, and the private consumer has to pay the piper.—Australian Meat Trade Journal.

♦ THE MEAT PROBLEM OF ITALY.

Rapidly augmenting prices of meat in Italy have caused a number of stock farmers' conferences to be held under the initiative of the National Agrarian Committee. Such meetings have been held in Cremona, Modena, Rome, and other places, writes Consul B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., from Venice.

No census of cattle has been taken officially in Italy since 1908, but it is estimated that the number of head of cattle, including milch cows and draft animals, is about 7,000,000. There would go normally to the butcher something over 2,000,000 head per year, at the rate

of about 170,000 a month. Half of the cattle annually slaughtered are calves less than one year old.

To supply 2,000,000 troops it is estimated that in six months of war an additional 250,000 head of cattle would be necessary, or, in other words, Italy must provide for an increase in the number of cattle slaughtered of more than 40,000 head a month. Obviously, after subtracting the numbers needed for milch and draft animals, the cattle supply of Italy can not respond to these increased demands on it without outside help. There must be an importation of live cattle or an importation of preserved, canned, refrigerated, or frozen meat.

In 1910 a number of cattle were imported from Serbia by way of Saloniki, but the importation was first hampered and then arrested by an outbreak of epizootic. Canada and Brazil are looked to as the chief sources for supplying the present need, but previous exportations from Argentina resulted in the cattle arriving in poor condition.

Italy's importations of frozen meat heretofore have been largely from Argentina and have been used chiefly for the manufacture of Italian canned meats. In 1910 such imports from Argentina totaled 11,467 quintals of 220.46 pounds; in 1911, 77,912 quintals; in 1912, 145,487 quintals; in 1913, 91,170 quintals; and in 1914, 33,125 quintals.

Since the participation of Italy in the war the Government purchases of meat have been increased. Now the syndics of the Italian cities are conferring for the purpose of preventing sudden increases in prices and of establishing cold-storage warehouses and refrigerating plants where none exist.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

PRACTICAL MOTOR TRUCK TESTS.

"So great is the demand for Federal motor trucks that the corporation is working overtime to fill the orders which are arriving daily from agents scattered throughout the United States," says M. L. Pulcher, vice-president and general manager of the Federal Motor Truck Company. "Although production has been increased to a great extent, it has become imperative that the company take steps to enlarge its output that deliveries may be made on schedule time.

"The Federal company is devoting its entire energies to domestic business, which has almost doubled since we announced the results of tests showing the actual costs of operating Federal trucks in various lines of business. The comparisons with horse delivery, which we also have furnished, have been greatly appreciated. These tests have shown why it is more economical to use Federals in the meat packing, creamery, wholesale grocery, brewery, commission and farming, as well as other lines of business.

"We are now in position to give a general manager of nearly every industry in which delivery is an important item complete and accurate figures on the cost of motor truck delivery. He knows what his horse delivery costs him, and then he can determine the saving that would be brought about by Federalizing his delivery department. We gladly furnish these figures to any interested parties upon request.

"Our work driven models are meeting the utmost approval everywhere, orders coming from all sections of the country. It is very gratifying to us to be able to state that some of the largest corporations in the United States are now specifying Federals exclusively for their local transportation work. "Many of these are repeat orders. While new business is always appreciated, we regard repeat orders as a strong testimonial, and when a Federal owner buys another motor truck from us it is positive proof that our product is satisfactory, and that Federalized transportation is developing his business and making more profits for him."

TO EXTEND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

In conjunction with the celebration of Edison Day, October 21, this year, the thirty-sixth anniversary of the invention of the electric incandescent lamp, October 21, 1879, by Thomas A. Edison, a nation-wide prize contest for boys and girls has been inaugurated by the Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Company. Thirty-three grand prizes and 2,000 smaller prizes amounting to \$2,500 are offered, and the conditions are such that either boys or girls may compete with equal chances. The contest will be carried on in co-operation with lighting companies and dealers all over the United States, and is for the purpose of extending the growing popular appreciation of electric lighting and particularly the replacement of old-style carbon lamps with modern types of Edison Mazda lamps. The contest opens 12:01 a. m., Tuesday, September 21, and closes 12:00 midnight, Thursday, October 21, 1915.

The conditions of the contest provide that

each entrant must be under 18 years of age, and live in or near a city or town having electric light, in which a distribution of the cards for crediting Edison Mazda lamp sales can be made. The contestant has to secure from the local lighting company or agent for Edison Mazda lamps an official contestant card and the number of printed order cards desired, on which the contestant's full name and address should be signed in the space provided. Next the cards have to be distributed by the contestant during the time authorized to users of electric light in homes, stores, factories, etc., who can be induced to replace old style carbon incandescent lamps with modern Edison Mazda lamps, or who contemplate purchasing a new supply of lamps. The purchaser fills in his order for Edison Mazda lamps on the card, which can be returned to the local lighting company or Edison agent by the contestant, or mailed in or delivered personally by the purchaser during the stipulated period, from September 21 to October 21, 1915. Sales to individuals or firms holding contracts for Mazda lamps will not count, nor will free renewals.

After the contest is closed, October 21, the lighting companies and Edison agents will total and turn in all the cards to the Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Company, where they will be sorted and counted. The contestant, boy or girl, whose name appears on order cards totaling the highest number of watts, or points, in lamps sold will receive the first prize; the next highest, the second prize, and so on through the list.

During the months of September and October the Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Company will also conduct one of the most comprehensive campaigns of propaganda ever undertaken on Edison Mazda lamps, and for the purpose of popularizing electric lighting. Advertisements will appear in over 18,000,000 copies of 100 different magazines and newspapers circulating in practically every section of the United States. Numerous Sunday magazine supplements, the great weekly and monthly popular magazines, boys' magazines, and many trade and technical journals will carry their respective Edison Day announcements to the general public, to the boys and girls who should enter the contest and to their parents, to manufacturers, to business men, to stores, to central stations, to dealers, etc.

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

A. C. Seeger, chief of the fire department of Armour & Company's East St. Louis plant, has invented an extinguisher which he is using at the plant and which has been proven successful by recent tests. General Manager Robert Conway recently invited about 100 persons to witness a demonstration of Seeger's fire extinguisher. A small frame building was filled with pine laths over which kerosene was poured. A match started a blaze and the heat put the extinguisher in action automatically, liberating a chemical compound which put the fire out at once.—Armour Magazine.

Business opportunities found on page 48.

ARCTIC ICE MACHINE SALES.

The Arctic Ice Machine Company, Canton, Ohio, reports the following recent installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

J. W. Lint & Sons, Baltic, Ohio, complete raw-water ice-making plant of one ton capacity.

M. W. Calander, Des Moines, Ia., 2½-ton meat market refrigerating plant.

Clarke Electric Company, Tooele, Utah, installing a complete 10-ton refrigerating plant, including a 3-ton raw-water ice-making tank furnished by the Arctic Company for taking care of requirements of the Clarke Electric Company's employees.

Louis Pluezesewski, Moscow, Russia, one-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant for furnishing refrigeration at the Russian Fair to be held in Moscow.

H. T. Zarotchenseff, Moscow, Russia, is installing a 20-ton Arctic Double, single-acting horizontal ammonia compressor.

Freihoffer Baking Company, Atlantic City, N. J., complete 3-ton refrigerating plant, including Arctic Junior compressor for baking purposes.

Martin Ertl, Ft. Dodge, Ia., is equipping his meat market with a 6-ton Arctic refrigerating installation.

S. A. Downey, Davis City, Iowa, is equipping his meat market with a one-ton Arctic refrigerating installation.

Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., has been equipped with a 10-ton Arctic ice-making and refrigerating plant, the ice-making capacity being one ton per day.

Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada, are making various improvements throughout their plant, including new 30-ton Arctic-Pownall shell cooler.

J. A. Ernsberger, Galion, Ohio, 2-ton refrigerating plant for greenhouse.

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., 6-ton Arctic refrigerating plant.

Brothers of Mary, Dayton, Ohio, a 5-ton Arctic Junior Compressor.

General Ice Delivery Company, Detroit, Mich., 35-ton ammonia condenser.

The T. K. Harris Co., Canton, Ohio, market-house, 10-ton refrigerating plant.

Boraco & Co., Singapore, India, 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Rhode Island State Institution, Howard, R. I., complete high-pressure side, including Arctic horizontal ammonia compressor for a 10-ton plant.

Iowa State Fair Association of Des Moines, Iowa, 6-ton Arctic Junior installation.

Athletic Club of Columbus, Ohio, is equipping its building with a 12-ton Arctic refrigerating plant.

The United States Government is equipping the supply ship Cuyama with a steam-driven 6-ton Arctic refrigerating and ice-making plant.

The Duluth Ice Company, Duluth, Minn., complete 80-ton Arctic-Pownall raw-water ice-making plant, including the Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooler and raw-water process, this plant to be absolutely up-to-date in every particular for the manufacture of a fine quality of ice.

Chicago Section

A has the strawr 'at! On wit the mouldy kelly.

What does a billion or three dollars amount to, anyhow?

There are some funny people in this world, and also phoney. 'Sa-fac!

"Howdydo!" said Mr. Product to Mr. Hog. "Ahr chee! Go get a rep 'fore youse open yer face to me!" replied Mr. Hog.

Speaking of Mrs. Durand, the pedigree cattle breeder—and then some people say women should not have a vote! Wot rot!

Packers sold the South two and a half millions of pounds of cash short ribs on Tuesday last. Quite a little batch o' pork!

Bill Hearse is a man with a reputation, to whom really sane and ordinarily intelligent people should pay some attention. Sabe?

Call up or write Oscar Mayer, Jr., on your train reservation to St. Louis for the convention. At wanst! Ride away, or schooner! Ja!

The Alleys seem to be well named, and unquestionably K. Bill might be called Boulevards and Main streets Wilhelm—so far, anyhow.

As Hon. Pinckney, of South Carolina, said: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Seems like hist'ry do repeat itself now and then.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1915, averaged 10.64 cents per pound for domestic beef.

Postmaster General Burleson wants every person in the United States to get his or

her mail pronto, or as pronto as prontissible. Now, how about that Sunday mail?

The reason there are no Irish in Heaven is that they are the only people the Lord can trust out of His sight. We have Rabbi Muldoon's word for it, and that goes with us.

St. Louis, Mo., says: "We want to see you October 11, 12 and 13!" And we'uns reply "We hear yuh callin'!" Everyone having his own welfare at heart, at least, will be there sure.

Now it remains to be seen whether James Hill or James H. Lewis knows most about financial matters. Both are public servants, but one is secure and the other insecure, which might bias individual opinion.

Faulkner, Veeder & Borders, counsel respectively for Armour, Swift and Morris, will place the packers' side of the British controversy before Secretary of State Lansing. And the packers have some legal talent in this bunch!

James Cozzins, for many years one of Swift & Company's branch managers, dropped dead in the Wm. Hale Thompson parade at Springfield, Ill., last Wednesday, supposedly of heart disease. Mr. Cozzins was widely known and extremely popular, and his sudden death comes as a great shock to his host of friends. His home was at No. 2938 Warren avenue, Chicago.

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner concerning the povision situation as follows: "Conditions generally remain unchanged from those reported last week. The non-support of the nearby deliveries regardless of the big cash business has induced some selling of the January, and on a small market it was quite effective. Manufacturing interests are experiencing a very large volume of business in all kinds of meats, and big inroads are being made in their individual stocks, but so far the cash trade in mess pork is nominal, and only a fair trade has been

seen in short ribs. We should see a good domestic lard trade from this on and some increase in the exports, but a very large business from Europe is as problematical as ever. Short ribs now are the cheapest cut of meats in the list and this should help the situation in the near future."

W. G. Press & Co. say: "The provision futures seem neglected by manufacturing hedgers and other traders, and we see no special feature for the present that will put new life into them. On any bulge we consider them a sale. Hog receipts are light, as we are, you might say, between grass and hay in the supply of hogs. The bulk of the old heavy hogs has been marketed, therefore sows and lightweight hogs are making up the bulk of the supply. For ten days or so the market may feel the effect of light receipts, owing to a gap in the starting marketward of the new crop, but the new crop of hogs of Ohio and Indiana is about ready, and this will help supply the East and the demand on the West will be relieved. Early in October we look to see a good supply of new crop hogs coming to all Western markets and increasing during the balance of the winter packing season, for everything indicates a banner year in hog receipts and very low-priced hogs this winter. While the actions of the big packers seemed to indicate during the past two winter packing seasons that 6c. was as low as public policy warranted the hogs selling, we think the supply of hogs will be so plentiful this winter, and with our surplus of hog meats so heavy, prices of hogs will fall of their own weight, and 5c. per hundred in our opinion will look a good price for live hogs for a fair portion of the coming packing season."

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MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,
FUTURES
GREASES, TALLOWES,
ETC.

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CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
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CHICAGO

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TOMKINS-SUMMER CO.

BUY AND SELL

HORNS, HOOFS, BONES,
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FERTILIZER MATERIAL,
GLUE STOCK, ETC.

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The Ceres Trading Co.

INCORPORATED

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AND
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

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Slaughterers

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Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers **ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR**
DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS
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PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

THE BRICE-DANIELS CO.
Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago
HORNS HOOFS BONES
Fertilizer, Glue Stock and All Pack-
inghouse By-Products.

Watch Our "Want and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

| RECEIPTS. | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Monday, Sept. 13..... | 10,001 | 1,163 | 23,517 | 22,439 |
| Tuesday, Sept. 14..... | 3,990 | 1,308 | 12,968 | 14,746 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 15..... | 10,185 | 1,187 | 21,364 | 13,909 |
| Thursday, Sept. 16..... | 3,583 | 904 | 18,753 | 14,052 |
| Friday, Sept. 17..... | 2,077 | 311 | 14,895 | 7,380 |
| Saturday, Sept. 18..... | 242 | 40 | 8,215 | 5,497 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| Total last week..... | 38,967 | 4,813 | 102,611 | 77,923 |
| Previous week..... | 51,465 | 6,437 | 95,960 | 56,002 |
| Cor. week, 1914..... | 54,750 | 4,930 | 81,785 | 117,709 |
| Cor. week, 1913..... | 41,784 | 3,569 | 100,612 | 187,022 |

| SHIPMENTS. | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Monday, Sept. 13..... | 2,561 | 76 | 7,249 | 2,493 |
| Tuesday, Sept. 14..... | 640 | 1 | 3,270 | 2,444 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 15..... | 2,133 | 81 | 4,236 | 1,501 |
| Thursday, Sept. 16..... | 1,007 | ... | 3,422 | 2,267 |
| Friday, Sept. 17..... | 117 | ... | 2,389 | ... |
| Saturday, Sept. 18..... | 24 | ... | 1,530 | 255 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| Total last week..... | 6,782 | 158 | 22,149 | 8,900 |
| Previous week..... | 18,431 | 355 | 28,067 | 2,912 |
| Cor. week, 1914..... | 20,759 | 834 | 19,989 | 23,933 |
| Cor. week, 1913..... | 16,145 | 567 | 37,079 | 65,090 |

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Year to Sept. 18, 1915..... | 1,485,406 | 5,063,657 | 2,316,829 |
| Same period, 1914..... | 1,591,886 | 4,508,898 | 3,642,205 |

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Week ending Sept. 18, 1915..... | 327,000 |
| Previous week..... | 327,000 |
| Cor. week, 1914..... | 306,000 |
| Cor. week, 1913..... | 358,000 |
| Total year to date..... | 18,431,000 |
| Same period, 1914..... | 16,240,000 |
| Same period, 1913..... | 17,209,000 |

| Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows: | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | |
| Week to Sept. 18, 1915..... | 108,600 | 232,200 | 367,000 | |
| Week ago..... | 174,900 | 230,700 | 317,100 | |
| Year ago..... | 197,300 | 205,500 | 340,800 | |
| Two years ago..... | 176,300 | 253,700 | 492,600 | |

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to September 18, and same period a year ago:

| | 1915. | 1914. |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Cattle..... | 4,469,000 | 4,268,000 |
| Hogs..... | 13,241,000 | 11,461,000 |
| Sheep..... | 7,754,000 | 8,241,000 |

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTERS.

| Week ending Sept. 18, 1915: | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Armour & Co..... | 17,700 |
| Swift & Co..... | 9,000 |
| S. & S. Co..... | 7,300 |
| Morris & Co..... | 7,000 |
| Hammond Co..... | 6,200 |
| Western P. Co..... | 5,100 |
| Anglo-American..... | 5,100 |
| Independent P. Co..... | 6,100 |
| Boyd-Lunham..... | 3,900 |
| Roberts & Oake..... | 2,300 |
| Brennan P. Co..... | 4,000 |
| Miller & Hart..... | 1,600 |
| Others..... | 7,100 |

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Totals..... | 82,400 |
| Previous week..... | 71,900 |
| Cor. week, 1914..... | 63,800 |
| Cor. week, 1913..... | 78,000 |
| Total, 1915..... | 4,660,000 |
| Total, 1914..... | 3,610,100 |

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Lambs. |
|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| This week..... | \$9.05 | \$7.25 | \$5.45 | \$8.50 |
| Previous week..... | 8.70 | 7.05 | 5.65 | 8.70 |
| Cor. week, 1914..... | 9.30 | 8.80 | 5.70 | 8.50 |
| Cor. week, 1913..... | 8.50 | 8.35 | 4.35 | 7.05 |
| Cor. week, 1912..... | 8.10 | 8.30 | 4.25 | 7.10 |
| Cor. week, 1911..... | 6.85 | 6.91 | 4.00 | 5.90 |

| CATTLE. | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|--|
| Steers, good to choice..... | \$8.15 | \$10.25 | |
| Yearlings, good to choice..... | 7.75 | 10.00 | |
| Inferior heifers..... | 4.75 | 5.90 | |
| Good to choice heifers..... | 5.75 | 7.25 | |
| Good to choice cows..... | 4.90 | 6.75 | |
| Cutters..... | 4.00 | 5.00 | |
| Canners..... | 3.00 | 4.00 | |
| Bologna bulls..... | 4.50 | 5.50 | |
| Butchers' bulls..... | 5.40 | 6.70 | |
| Good to strong veal calves..... | 9.75 | 11.00 | |
| Heavy calves..... | 7.30 | 8.50 | |

| HOGS. | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--|
| Prime light butchers..... | \$7.50 | \$8.00 | |
| Fair to fancy light..... | 6.75 | 8.10 | |
| Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs..... | 7.40 | 7.80 | |
| Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs..... | 7.00 | 7.90 | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| Heavy mixed packing..... | 6.65 | 7.00 |
| Heavy packing..... | 6.50 | 6.65 |
| Pigs, fair to good..... | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| *Stags..... | 5.75 | 6.25 |

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Native ewes, fair to good..... | \$5.00 | \$5.50 |
| Western ewes..... | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| Yearlings..... | 6.00 | 6.85 |
| Wethers, fair to choice..... | 5.50 | 6.00 |
| Native lambs..... | 7.50 | 8.35 |
| Western lambs..... | 7.85 | 8.60 |

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbls.)— | | | | |
| September..... | \$..... | \$..... | \$12.17½ | |
| October..... | 12.35 | 12.35 | 12.17½ | 12.17½ |
| December..... | 12.70 | 12.70 | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| January..... | 14.55 | 14.55 | 14.75 | 14.75 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 7.92½ | 7.92½ | 7.87½ | 7.87½ |
| October..... | 7.92½ | 7.92½ | 7.85 | 7.87½ |
| January..... | 8.47½ | 8.47½ | 8.42½ | 8.42½ |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September..... | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.80 | 7.80 |
| October..... | 7.95 | 7.95 | 7.80 | 7.80 |
| January..... | 8.32½ | 8.35 | 8.27½ | 8.27½ |

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbls.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.02½ | 12.02½ |
| October..... | 12.17½ | 12.20 | 12.05 | 12.05 |
| December..... | 12.55 | 12.55 | 12.32½ | 12.37½ |
| January..... | 14.75 | 14.80 | 14.65 | 14.65 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 7.85 | 7.85 | 7.85 | 7.85 |
| October..... | 7.87½ | 7.92½ | 7.82½ | 7.85 |
| January..... | 8.42½ | 8.42½ | 8.32½ | 8.32½ |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September..... | 7.72½ | 7.72½ | 7.72½ | 7.72½ |
| October..... | 7.75 | 7.82½ | 7.72½ | 7.72½ |
| January..... | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.17½ | 8.17½ |

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbls.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 12.37½ | 12.37½ | 12.37½ | 12.37½ |
| October..... | 12.12½ | 12.37½ | 12.12½ | 12.37½ |
| December..... | 12.45 | 12.70 | 12.42½ | 12.70 |
| January..... | 14.70 | 14.95 | 14.67½ | 14.95 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 7.87½ | 8.02½ | 7.87½ | 7.87½ |
| October..... | 7.87½ | 8.05 | 7.87½ | 8.05 |
| November..... | 8.00 | 8.15 | 7.97½ | 8.15 |
| January..... | 8.37½ | 8.50 | 8.32½ | 8.50 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September..... | 7.90 | 7.90 | 7.90 | 7.90 |
| October..... | 7.90 | 7.90 | 7.72½ | 7.90 |
| January..... | 8.20 | 8.35 | 8.17½ | 8.35 |

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbls.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 12.50 | 12.60 | 12.40 | 12.50 |
| October..... | 12.77½ | 12.90 | 12.75 | 12.82½ |
| January..... | 15.00 | 15.07½ | 14.90 | 14.97½ |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 8.07½ | 8.07½ | 8.07½ | 8.07½ |
| October..... | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.02½ | 8.07½ |
| November..... | 8.17½ | 8.17½ | 8.12½ | 8.15 |
| January..... | 8.52½ | 8.55 | 8.45 | 8.50 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September..... | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.95 | 8.00 |
| October..... | 8.35 | 8.40 | 8.27½ | 8.32½ |

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| PORK—(Per bbls.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 12.55 | 12.55 | 12.45 | 12.55 |
| October..... | 12.55 | 12.55 | 12.45 | 12.55 |
| December..... | 12.82½ | 12.85 | 12.77½ | 12.85 |
| January..... | 14.97½ | 15.10 | 14.92½ | 15.10 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 |
| October..... | 8.05 | 8.10 | 8.05 | 8.10 |
| November..... | 8.12½ | 8.17½ | 8.12½ | 8.17½ |
| January..... | 8.47½ | 8.52½ | 8.47½ | 8.52½ |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September..... | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.20 |
| October..... | 8.00 | 8.20 | 8.00 | 8.20 |
| January..... | 8.30 | 8.40 | 8.30 | 8.40 |

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PORK—(Per bbls.)— | | | | |
| September..... | 12.72½ | 12.72½ | 12.72½ | 12.72½ |
| October..... | 12.65 | 12.75 | 12.60 | 12.72½ |
| December..... | 12.95 | 13.02½ | 12.95 | 13.02½ |
| January..... | 15.25 | 15.40 | 15.17½ | 15.37½ |

| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| September..... | 8.15 | 8.15 | 8.15 | 8.15 |
| October..... | 8.17½ | 8.17½ | 8.12½ | 8.15 |
| November..... | 8.27½ | 8.27½ | 8.22½ | 8.22½ |
| January..... | 8.60 | 8.65 | 8.57½ | 8.65 |

| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| September..... | 8.32½ | 8.35 | 8.32½ | 8.40 |
| October..... | 8.27½ | 8.40 | 8.25 | 8.40 |
| January..... | 8.45 | 8.55 | 8.42½ | 8.55 |

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

| Beef. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Native Rib Roast..... | 20 @ 25 |
| Native Sirloin Steaks..... | 25 @ 28 |
| Native Porterhouse Steaks..... | 30 @ 35 |
| Native Pot Roasts..... | 16 @ 18 |
| Rib Roasts from light cattle..... | 14 @ 18 |
| Beef Stew..... | 12 @ 14 |
| Boneless Corned Briskets, Native..... | 18 @ 18 |
| Corned Ribs..... | 16 @ 16 |
| Corned Flanks..... | 12½ @ 12½ |
| Round Steaks..... | 20 @ 25 |
| Round Roasts..... | 16 @ 18 |
| Shoulder Steaks..... | 18 @ 20 |
| Shoulder Roasts..... | 14 @ 16 |
| Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed..... | 12½ @ 12½ |
| Roast Beef..... | 16 @ 18 |

| Lamb. | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Hind Quarters, fancy..... | 20 @ 23 |
| Fore Quarters, fancy..... | 15 @ 18 |
| Legs, fancy..... | 24 @ 25 |
| Stew..... | 14 @ 14 |
| Chops, shoulder, per lb..... | 20 @ 20 |
| Chops, rib and loin, per lb..... | 35 @ 35 |
| Chops, French, each..... | 15 @ 15 |

| Mutton. | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Legs..... | 15 @ 16 |
| Stew..... | 12½ @ 12½ |
| Shoulders..... | 14 @ 16 |
| Hind Quarters..... | 16 @ 16 |
| Fore Quarters..... | 12½ @ 12½ |
| Rib and Loin Chops..... | 20 @ 22 |
| Shoulder Chops..... | 16 @ 16 |

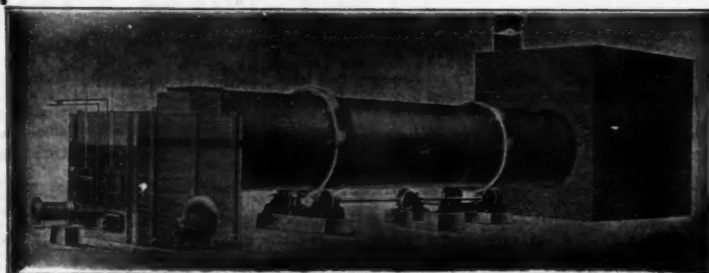
| Pork. | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Pork Loins..... | 20 @ 22 |
| Pork Chops..... | 22 @ 25 |
| Pork Shoulders..... | 15 @ 15 |
| Pork Tenders..... | 40 @ 40 |
| Pork Butts..... | 17 @ 17 |
| Spare Ribs..... | 10 @ 10 |
| Hocks..... | 11 @ 11 |
| Pigs' Heads..... | 8 @ 8 |
| Leaf Lard..... | 11 @ 11 |

| Veal. | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Hind Quarters..... | 20 @ 22 |
| Fore Quarters..... | 14 @ 16 |
| Legs..... | 20 @ 22 |
| Breasts..... | 14 @ 16 |
| Shoulders..... | 15 @ 20 |
| Cutlets..... | 35 @ 35 |
| Rib and Loin Chops..... | 25 @ 30 |

| Butchers' Offal. | |
|--|------|
| Stew..... | @ 7 |
| Tallow..... | @ 3½ |
| Bones, per cwt..... | @ 75 |
| Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs..... | @ 19 |
| Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacon's)..... | @ 65 |
| Kips..... | @ 18 |

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are now using
**BREWERS & PACKERS
SPECIAL ENAMEL**
Hard and Smooth as Tile
and just as Washable
Prices Right. Ask us
THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

| Carcass Beef. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Prime native steers | 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 |
| Good native steers | 13 1/2 @ 14 |
| Native steers, medium | @ 13 |
| Heifers, good | 11 @ 12 |
| Cows | 9 @ 10 |
| Hind Quarters, choice | @ 16 1/2 |
| Fore Quarters, choice | @ 12 |

Beef Cuts.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Cow Chunks | 8 1/2 @ 9 |
| Steer Chunks | 11 @ 12 |
| Boneless Chunks | @ 10 1/2 |
| Medium Plates | @ 7 1/2 |
| Steer Plates | @ 8 |
| Cow Rounds | 9 @ 10 |
| Steer Rounds | 13 @ 13 1/2 |
| Cow Loins | 13 @ 14 |
| Steer Loins, Heavy | @ 24 |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 1 | @ 22 |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 2 | @ 21 |
| Strip Loins | @ 12 |
| Sirloin Butts | @ 13 |
| Shoulder Clods | @ 12 |
| Rolls | @ 14 1/2 |
| Rump Butts | @ 12 1/2 |
| Trimnings | @ 9 |
| Shank | @ 6 1/2 |
| Cow Ribs, Common, Light | 9 1/2 @ 10 |
| Cow Ribs, Heavy | @ 12 1/2 |
| Steer Ribs, Light | @ 16 |
| Steer Ribs, Heavy | @ 17 |
| Loins Ends, steer, native | @ 19 |
| Loins Ends, cow | @ 15 |
| Hanging Tenderloins | @ 12 |
| Flank Steak | @ 15 1/2 |
| Hind Shanks | @ 5 1/2 |

Beef Offal.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Brains, per lb. | @ 6 1/2 |
| Hearts | @ 6 |
| Tongues | @ 17 |
| Sweetbreads | @ 18 |
| Ox Tail, per lb. | @ 8 1/2 |
| Fresh Tripe, plain | @ 4 1/2 |
| Fresh Tripe, H. C. | @ 5 1/2 |
| Livers | @ 7 |
| Kidneys, each | @ 4 |

Veal.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Heavy Carcass, Veal | 11 1/2 @ 13 |
| Light Carcass | 15 @ 16 |
| Good Carcass | 16 1/2 @ 17 |
| Good Saddle | 19 1/2 @ 20 |
| Medium Racks | @ 12 1/2 |
| Good Racks | @ 15 1/2 |

Veal Offal.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Brains, each | @ 6 1/2 |
| Sweetbreads | @ 60 |
| Calf Livers | @ 22 |
| Heads, each | @ 25 |

Lambs.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Good Caul | @ 13 |
| Round Dressed Lambs | @ 15 |
| Saddles, Caul | @ 15 |
| R. D. Lamb Racks | @ 12 |
| Caul Lamb Racks | @ 11 |
| R. D. Lamb Saddles | @ 18 |
| Lamb Fries, per lb. | @ 20 |
| Lamb Tongues, each | @ 4 |
| Lamb Kidneys, each | @ 1 1/2 |

Mutton.

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Medium Sheep | @ 11 |
| Good Sheep | @ 12 1/2 |
| Medium Saddles | @ 13 |
| Good Saddles | @ 15 |
| Good Racks | @ 10 |
| Medium Racks | @ 9 |
| Mutton Legs | @ 13 |
| Mutton Loins | @ 10 |
| Mutton Steaks | @ 7 1/2 |
| Sheep Tongues, each | @ 7 1/2 |
| Sheep Heads, each | @ 10 |

Fresh Pork, Etc.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Dressed Hogs | 13 @ 14 |
| Pork Loins | @ 18 |
| Leaf Lard | @ 9 |
| Tenderloins | @ 21 |
| Spare Ribs | @ 15 |
| Butts | @ 8 1/2 |
| Hocks | @ 9 |
| Trimnings | @ 12 |
| Extra Lean Trimnings | @ 7 1/2 |
| Tails | @ 4 |
| Snouts | @ 3 1/2 |
| Pigs' Feet | @ 6 |
| Pigs' Heads | @ 8 |
| Blade Bones | @ 8 |
| Cheek Meat | @ 8 |
| Hog Livers, per lb. | @ 2 1/2 |
| Neck Bones | @ 3 |
| Skinned Shoulders | @ 11 1/2 |
| Pork Hearts | @ 5 1/2 |
| Pork Kidneys, per lb. | @ 4 |
| Pork Tongues | @ 12 |
| Slip Bones | @ 5 |
| Tail Bones | @ 3 1/2 |
| Brains | @ 11 |
| Backfat | @ 14 1/2 |
| Hams | @ 11 1/2 |
| Calas | @ 17 |
| Bellevue | @ 12 |
| Shoulders | @ 12 |

SAUSAGE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Columbia Cloth Bologna | @ 9 1/2 |
| Bologna, large, long, round, in casings | @ 9 1/2 |
| Choice Bologna | @ 11 1/2 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Frankfurters | @ 12 |
| Liver, with beef and pork | @ 9 |
| Tongue | @ 18 1/2 |
| Minced Sausage | @ 11 1/2 |
| Imperial Sausage, cloth parmesan | @ 12 1/2 |
| New England Sausage | @ 16 |
| Prepared Luncheon Sausage | @ 14 1/2 |
| Special Compressed Sausage | @ 13 1/2 |
| Reformer Sausage | @ 12 1/2 |
| Oxford Butts in casings | @ 19 |
| Polish Sausage | @ 11 1/2 |
| Garlic Sausage | @ 11 1/2 |
| Country Smoked Sausage | @ 12 |
| Farm Sausage | @ 14 |
| Pork Sausage, bulk or link | @ 11 1/2 |
| Pork Sausage, short link | @ 12 |
| Boneless lean butts in casings | @ 25 1/2 |
| Imperial Roll | @ 14 |
| Delicatessen Loaf | @ 10 |
| Jellied Roll | @ 18 1/2 |

Summer Sausage.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Best Summer, H. C. (new) | @ 21 |
| German Salami | @ 21 |
| Italian Salami (new goods) | @ 16 1/2 |
| Holsteiner | @ 15 |
| Mettwurst | @ 20 |
| Farmer | @ 20 |

Sausage in Brine.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Bologna, kits | @ 1.85 |
| Rologna, 1/2 @ 1/4 | 2.20 @ 2.25 |
| Pork Link, kits | @ 1.70 |
| Pork Link, 1/2 @ 1/4 | 2.50 @ 2.55 |
| Polish sausage, kits | @ 1.80 |
| Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4 | 2.60 @ 2.65 |
| Frankfurters, kits | @ 1.80 |
| Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/4 | 2.65 @ 2.70 |
| Rind Sausage, kits | @ 1.55 |
| Rind Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4 | 2.20 @ 2.25 |
| Liver Sausage, kits | @ 1.85 |
| Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4 | 2.20 @ 2.25 |
| Head Cheese, kits | @ 1.85 |
| Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/4 | 2.20 @ 2.25 |

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels | \$9.25 |
| Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels | 8.75 |
| Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels | 11.25 |
| Pickled Ox Tails, in 200-lb. barrels | 20.00 |
| Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels | 15.50 |
| Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels | 40.00 |

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| No. 1, 2 doz. to case | Per doz. \$2.25 |
| No. 2, 3 or 2 doz. to case | 4.25 |
| No. 6, 1 doz. to case | 14.50 |
| No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case | 41.50 |

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box | Per doz. \$2.00 |
| 4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box | 5.00 |
| 8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box | 9.50 |
| 16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box | 17.75 |

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels | @ 21.50 |
| Plate Beef | @ 20.50 |
| Prime Mess Beef | @ 21 |
| Mess Beef | @ 20 |
| Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.) | @ 22.00 |
| Brown Butts | @ 15.50 |
| Mess Pork, old | @ 19.50 |
| Clear Fat Backs | @ 20.00 |
| Family Back Pork | @ 14.50 |
| Bean Pork | @ 14.50 |

LARD.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes | @ 10 1/2 |
| Pure lard | @ 9 1/2 |
| Lard, substitute, tes | @ 8 1/2 |
| Lard, compound | @ 8 |
| Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels | @ 9 1/2 |
| Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs | @ 8 1/2 |
| Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces | @ 6 1/2 |

BUTTERINE.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 to 8, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi. | 15 1/4 @ 22 |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb. | 16 1/4 @ 23 |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs. | 16 @ 22 1/4 |
| Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs | 12 1/4 @ 15 1/4 |

DRY SALT MEATS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| (Boned. Loose are 1/4 c. less.) | |
| Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg. | @ 10 1/2 |
| Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg. | @ 10 1/2 |
| Flat Bellies, 20 @ 23 avg. | @ 10 1/2 |
| Flat Racks, 10 @ 12 avg. | @ 8 |
| Flat Racks, 12 @ 14 avg. | @ 8 1/2 |
| Flat Racks, 14 @ 16 avg. | @ 8 1/2 |
| Extra Short Cuts | @ 9 1/2 |
| Extra Short Ribs | @ 9 1/2 |
| P. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg. | @ 10 1/2 |
| Butts | @ 6 1/2 |
| Racon meats, 1 1/2 c. more | |

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Hams, 12 lbs., avg. | @ 16 1/2 |
| Hams, 16 lbs., avg. | @ 15 1/2 |
| Skinned Hams | @ 15 1/2 |
| Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg. | @ 11 1/2 |
| Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg. | @ 10 1/2 |
| New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg. | @ 12 1/2 |
| Breakfast Bacon, fancy | @ 26 |
| Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg. | @ 17 |
| Rib Bacon, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg. | @ 13 |
| Dried Beef Steaks | @ 21 1/2 |
| Dried Beef Inside | @ 25 1/2 |

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Dried Beef Knuckles | @ 25 |
| Dried Beef Outside | @ 19 1/2 |
| Regular Balled Hams | @ 20 1/2 |
| Smoked Balled Hams | @ 21 1/2 |
| Balled Calas | @ 15 |
| Cooked Loin Rolls | @ 24 |
| Cooked Rolled Shoulder | @ 15 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| F. O. B. CHICAGO. | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Rounds, per set | @ 16 |
| Export Rounds | @ 24 |
| Middles, per set | @ 50 |
| Beef bungs, per piece | @ 17 |
| Beef weasands | @ 40 |
| Beef bladders, medium | @ 40 |
| Beef bladders, small, per doz. | @ 53 |
| Hog casings, free of salt | @ 10 |
| Hog middles, per set | @ 13 |
| Hog bungs, export | @ 7 1/2 |
| Hog bungs, large, mediums | @ 6 |
| Hog bungs, prime | @ 3 |
| Hog bungs, narrow | @ 3 |
| Imported wide sheep casings | @ 20 |
| Imported medium wide sheep casings | @ 20 |
| Imported medium sheep casings | @ 4 |
| Hog stomachs, per piece | @ 4 |

FERTILIZERS.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Fried blood, per unit | 2.30 @ 2.35 |
| Hoof meal, per unit | 2.25 @ 2.30 |
| Concentrated tankage, ground | 2.00 @ 2.10 |
| Ground tankage, 12% | 2.22 @ 2.25 and 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 11% | 2.22 @ 2.25 and 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 9 and 20% | @ 2.10 and 10c. |
| Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% | @ 2.10 and 10c. |
| Ground raw bone, per ton | 25.50 @ 28.00 |
| Ground steam bone, per ton | 21.00 @ 22.00 |

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver. | 130.00 @ 150.00 |
| Horns, black, per ton | 22.00 @ 24.00 |
| Horns, striped, per ton | 25.00 @ 28.00 |
| Horns, white, per ton | 33.00 @ 35.00 |
| Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton | 65.00 @ 68.00 |
| Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton | 75.00 @ 80.00 |
| Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton | 80.00 @ 90.00 |
| Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton | 28.00 @ 28.50 |

LARD.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Prime steam, cash | @ 8.07 1/2 |
| Prime steam, loose | @ 7.72 1/2 |
| Leaf | @ 8.12 1/2 |
| Compound | 6 1/2 @ 7 |
| Neutral lard | 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |

STEARINES.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Prime oleo | @ 10 1/4 |
| Tallow | @ 7 1/2 |
| Grease, yellow | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Grease, A white | 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4 |

OILS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Oleo oil, extra | 10 1/2 @ 11 |
| Oleo oil, No. 2 | 9 1/2 @ 10 |
| Oleo stock | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/4 |
| Nearfoot oil, pure, bbls. | @ 85 |
| Acidless tallow oils, bbls. | @ 82 |
| Corn oil, loose | 5.10 @ 5.20 |

TALLOW.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Edible | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Prime city | 6 1/2 @ 7 |
| Prime country | 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4 |
| Packers' prime | 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 |
| Packers' No. 1 | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Packers' No. 2 | 4 1/2 @ 5 |

GREASES.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| White, choice | 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 |
| White, "A" | 6 1/4 @ 6 1/4 |
| White, "B" | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Rene | 5 @ 5 1/2 |
| Crackling | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| House | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Yellow | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Brown | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Glue Stock | 5 @ 5 1/2 |
| Garbage grease | @ 3 1/2 |
| Glycerine, C. P. | @ 25 |
| Glycerine, dynamite | @ 25 |
| Glycerine, crude soap | 16 @ 16 1/2 |
| Glycerine, candle | 17 @ 17 1/2 |

COTTONSEED OILS.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| P. S. Y., loose | 43 @ 44 |
| P. S. Y., soap grade | @ 39 |
| Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a. | 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 |
| Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a. | 1.40 @ 1.50 |

COOPERAGE.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops | @ 75 |
| Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops | @ 87 1/2 |
| Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops | 85 @ 90 |
| Red oak lard tierces | 1.02 1/2 @ 1.05 |
| White oak lard tierces | 1.07 1/2 @ 1.10 |
| White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops | 1.40 @ 1.45 |

CURING MATERIALS.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Refined saltpetre | 18 @ 19 |
| Boracic acid, crystal to powdered | 8 1/4 @ 9 1/4 |
| Borax | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Sugar— | |
| White, clarified | @ 6 |
| Plantation, granulated | @ 7 |
| Yellow, clarified | @ 5 1/2 |
| Salt— | |
| Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs. | \$2.25 |
| Ashton, car lots | 2.00 |
| English packing, in bags, 224 lbs. | 1.45 |
| English packing, car lots | 1.25 |
| Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton | 3.25 |
| Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton | 3.75 |
| Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 2x | 1.40 |

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Studying the Viewpoint of the Customer

Written for The National Provisioner by William Edward Park.

The shrewd retail butcher speedily learns the value of looking at his business from his customer's viewpoint. It is on the customer that he depends for a living; accordingly, he must make a favorable impression upon the customer; and to do so, he must first have some inkling of the way the customer looks at things.

It is easy to fall into a rut; and, because things have always been done in a certain way, to keep on doing them that way. Similarly, your shop looks all right to you because it is familiar to your eyes; seeing it, day after day, just as it is now, you notice nothing out of the way; yet may shock people who aren't familiar with it.

Particularly is this so in matters of cleanliness. Nowhere is cleanliness more essential than where foodstuffs are sold; and nowhere will dirt be more repellent than in the meat shop. It isn't enough for the meat shop to avoid looking dirty. It must look clean.

There is a difference between not looking dirty and looking clean, the difference between the negative and the positive. One retail butcher has a rough pine floor in his shop. It is an old floor, with the accumulated dirt of years in the cracks. The butcher has it scrubbed frequently, but the scrubbing, though it removes the loose dirt, can't make that floor look clean.

A competitor, face to face with the like proposition, sprinkles his floor a couple of inches deep with fresh sawdust. The sawdust is swept up frequently and replaced with new material. That floor is, to begin with, as clean as it can be made; but the sawdust gives it that clean particular look which appeals especially to the careful and fastidious customer.

Now, the proportion of careful and fastidious customers is steadily growing. Widespread agitation on the subject of pure foods has developed an army of what one less particular person described as "cleanliness cranks." The agitation may in some respects be overdone; probably you think it is; but you have to deal with the results of the agitation, a public that demands, not negative cleanliness but positive cleanliness, and that can be strongly appealed to only by the meat shop that looks thoroughly clean.

The Value of Window Displays.

Take, as an instance, window displays. A large proportion of retail butchers don't make window displays in the modern sense of the word. They have window space, and they use it, to all intents and purposes, for showing meat in bulk. The windows are not dirty, the bottom of the window is probably painted white, or covered with oilcloth which is easily kept clean. There is no dirt actually present. Yet the effect of the display is perfectly neutral.

The butcher who has some inkling of the

way his customer looks at things puts on a real display. He provides an array of clean white platters. He shows on these an assortment of good cuts—pork chops, a leg of lamb, a steak or a roast of beef, perhaps some fine poultry—and each piece is neatly disposed and garnished with a touch of green in the shape of, say, a sprig of parsley or some such accompaniment.

A bit of green always enhances the effect of a meat display, particularly of red meat; and the white platter conveys to the passer-by a suggestion of cleanliness and care, of more than adequate precautions to protect the food supply. The passer-by finds the display not neutral, but appetizing. Where show cards or price tickets are used, the suggestion is even stronger and more effective.

Yet it does not take much extra work to arrange a display like this, and it does produce positive results. Simply because the man who puts things together knows the way his customers and prospective customers look at things.

The retail butcher who understands the importance of having his premises and show windows make a good impression will realize, too, the importance of his own personality, and that of his clerks.

The Importance of Personality.

The retail butcher shop, that always appeals to me is one where every man, from the proprietor down, wears white aprons—clean, white aprons. There is all the difference in the world between the white apron that is frequently renewed and the white apron that is allowed, through too long wear, to become disgustingly dirty. The butcher wears the apron, not merely to protect his clothes, but to impress the customer—to suggest cleanliness. The suggestion is worth the cost of a little extra laundering.

Personal cleanliness is as important as clean clothes; and, most of all, freedom from habits that repel. Does a cuspidor in one corner of the meat shop favorably impress a lady when she comes in to do her purchasing—particularly if the merchant, before greeting her, expectorated into the receptacle?

I'm no crank on the subject of tobacco. In regard to its use I prefer to let each individual be his own judge. But no man should allow its use to interfere with business, and in the meat shop the constant chewing of tobacco by master butcher, clerks or hangers-on does certainly create an unfavorable impression.

Nor is smoking on the premises much better, from a purely business point of view. If you find smoking a pleasure, save it up for your hours of recreation; and during business hours stick strictly to business. And part of the business of a retail butcher is to

impress the customer with the fact—the fact, remember—that he is running an absolutely clean and sanitary store.

Mixing Meat and Flies.

Last summer I noticed an incident that would have jolted a squeamish customer. A customer had ordered a round steak. The butcher cut it off, with little interludes of conversation; then slammed the steak with a bang upon a block that, a moment earlier, had been covered with flies. There were a score of flies on that block when the steak fell; sixteen escaped, but certainly no more.

What would a customer—particularly a lady—think when, on reaching home, she found, crushed into her round steak, three or four dead flies?

The fly hasn't any place in a beef steak; more than that, it hasn't any rightful place in the sanitary meat shop. We can't exclude him entirely, but we can fight him to the best of our power. The first essential is to keep the shop clean in every other particular; accumulated garbage and filth attract the fly. Then, see that the screens are tight and sound, and that there are no places where the pests can enter. Some are bound to crowd in after the customers, but don't allow your shop to become a breeding place. And those that do enter, kill.

Doubtless, it is a little late to discuss the fly. But the more you fight him, the less his numbers will be. And the importance of fighting the fly from the drop of the hat, of keeping him out of the meat shop as far as is humanly possible, will be realized by the retail butcher who looks at things from his customer's point of view, and who understands that the tolerance of the insect which prevailed in other years has, in these sanitary times, given place to hostility and hatred.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A new butcher shop has been opened in Beatrice, Neb., by Chris. Herberts.

R. R. Roode has taken charge of the meat market of Clyde Marthus in Fairbury, Neb.

The entire stock and fixtures in the meat market, belonging to Walter Sapp, at Lyons, Neb., has been destroyed by fire. Origin unknown.

Stilgebour's meat market at Brawley, Cal., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$15,000.

The meat market of William Farr, at Brawley, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$12,000.

An addition will be built to the meat market of Thomas F. Brewer, at 825 West Washington street, Hagerstown, Md.

John Powers, of New Haven, Conn., who conducts a grocery store, has purchased the Bernstein meat business at New Haven, which will be run in connection with his grocery market.

The Palmer Bros.' meat market on Sixth street, Wheeling, W. Va., has been sold to Fred Oser, of Wheeling.

Walter Barron has purchased the market at 2050 Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge, Mass., formerly conducted by Joseph W. Lane.

Matthias Eichhorn, a retail butcher of 340 Grand street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of \$4,524.73 and assets of \$1,166.70.

Sanford R. Hanks and his sister, Mrs. E. Whitman, of DeGraff, Ohio, have purchased a meat market in Indianapolis, Ind.

It has been denied by Mr. Wanat, of Leon Wanat & Company, that their meat and provision market on Cottage street, Easthampton, Mass., is for sale.

James Pendleton, formerly in the provision business, died at his home in Hollis, N. Y., at the age of 60. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

Fred L. Perkins, of Park, Me., has purchased the meat market formerly conducted by Clifford N. Staples at Searsport, Me.

Extensive improvements have been made on the meat market of Ashford & Sarbough in De Kalb, Ill.

Stewart Dillon has sold his meat and grocery store in South Manchester, Conn., to Edward Lockwood.

The Capital City Market, owned by Jenkins Brothers, at 118 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., has been opened to the public. P. M. Boozer will have charge of the meat department.

The annual picnic of the Northwestern Ohio Butchers' and Drivers' Association was held on Labor Day at Idlewild Park, Kenton, Ohio. S. A. Vedder has opened a meat market on East Main street, Battle Creek, Mich.

M. G. Williams has taken over the management of his meat market, in Freeport, Mich., which has been in charge of Mr. Wilson.

Ira Mull, formerly a meat dealer of Grand Rapids, has purchased a bakery in Newaygo, Mich.

Joseph A. Merrill, a butcher of 111 East Main street, has purchased the Will Pritchard meat market at 407 Maple street, Battle Creek, Mich., and will continue it as a branch.

John Warmington has resigned as meat cutter at the People's Market, and has engaged in the cream, butter and egg business in Houghton, Mich.

The meat market of Sauer & Son, at Moclips, Wash., has been burned, together with most of the business houses of the city.

George Smith has purchased the meat and grocery business of Charles Lee, at 2200 West Jefferson street, Los Angeles, Cal.

An overheated oven at the meat market and sausage factory of John Eberwein, Pittsfield, Mass., caused a fire. Loss unknown.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Atlanta (Ga.), will hold a harvest carnival in Atlanta, November 15 to 20.

Frank M. Cannon's White Market, at 329 Third street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been opened.

Mrs. Rosa Fuerth, wife of Mayor G. Fuerth, a butcher, died at her home, 52 Carteret street, Newark, N. J.

The Maurer Meat and Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: Jacob and John Maurer and Edward Smith. The company plans to operate a chain of grocery and meat stores in St. Louis, the first of which has been opened in Luxemburg.

The Tawas Fish Company, Bay City, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to carry on a fish business.

Fitter Bros. meat market on Fresh Pond Road, near Woodbine street, Glendale, N. Y., will be opened September 25.

H. Sanders and A. Brown, of Coalinga, Cal., have purchased the Porterville Meat Market at Portville, Cal., from George Willis.

A meat market has been opened on Mechanic street, Castleton, Vt., by James Brough.

George C. Kraft, 65 years of age, a retired butcher, died at his home, 1231 Hamilton avenue, Louisville, Ky., from Bright's disease.

N. B. Brisson, who has been in the meat business for some time at Sanford, Me., has retired.

ART IN MODERN SAUSAGE MAKING.

(Continued from page 17.)

sausage-maker must apply chemical analysis, food value, mechanical refrigeration, highly specialized selection of materials and great rapidity of handling.

The original old world formulas for the various forms of sausage, while all good in their way differed materially from one another not only in the form in which the sausages were put up but in the nature of the materials available and in the whole processes involved in their manufacture.

Furthermore, every sausagemaker was an artist—an individual genius—who had his own ideas as to just exactly what shade of flavor was the one which represented the zenith of perfection, as well as how a sausage ought to look, smell and feel.

We have all these facilities, reinforced with practically unlimited supplies to choose from, some of the best scientific talent as an aid to overcoming practical difficulties in manufacture and curing, and vast mechanical plants for controlling temperatures and other equipment costing millions of dollars, the like of which has never been known in any other country.

In short, sausage-making has at last come to be recognized in America as an art worthy the attention of expert scientific talent, and Armour's Chicago sausage plant is a sausagemaker's paradise.

Source of Sausage Materials.

Ten thousand hogs per day is the average run of Armour's plant, and twenty-five hundred cattle. Each of these is cut up, divided and subdivided into something like a hundred separate and distinct classifications.

Several thousand individual workmen have a hand in the final disposition of all the myriad parts into which each hog is divided. Each of those men is an expert at performing his particular work and devotes his whole time and attention to it.

The sorting of hams for the various grades and brands is only one of these many lines of work. The paring off of liberal quantities of perfectly pure, sweet and juicy meat from those fresh hams to give them standard shape and beauty of contour, is the work of other sets of men.

Much of this liberal trimming consists of meat that is every whit as good as the main body of the ham itself—but Chicago hams must be beautiful as well as good.

These trimmings, properly graded and classified, are used in proper proportions in the manufacture of fresh pork sausage. When I say "properly graded and classified" I mean far more than what the general public can possibly imagine as an every-day process in the wholesale manufacture of any brand of "Western packinghouse sausage."

Sausage Meat Inspection Room.

In all Armour's plants, for instance, all sausage materials are first inspected and then separated, the leans from the fats, to simplify the process of again combining these two classes of meats in exact proportions, as called for, and insisted upon in every Armour formula.

In the large, light, refrigerated sorting room of this plant more than 300 young women, in freshly laundered aprons, jackets and caps, stand in long rows at clean, metal-topped

tables, rapidly trimming and preparing sausage-making materials with sharp knives.

This room is in charge of an able forelady and the work of the girls is closely supervised by other women who move about from one part of the room to another, teaching best methods, answering questions and making suggestions, much as a school mistress might lend her assistance to so many aspiring students in a high school or university.

The duty of these young women is the accurate separation of all lean meats from the fats and the elimination of bones, gristle, traces of blood and any other tissue ill-adapted to the making of a strictly high-grade sausage.

No Such Thing as Miscellaneous Scraps.

The sorting room is only one instance of the minuteness of detail and infinite pains now being exercised in every department of this great packinghouse.

And by the way, the thoroughness of this much-talked-of utilization of by-products in the great Western packinghouses operates as a still further safeguard against the use of unsuitable materials in the manufacture of sausage.

Materials Rejected by Sausage Department.

As an instance of the extent to which this segregation and special utilization of all by-products is carried in the Chicago packinghouse of Armour & Company, I might cite the case of pineal glands, found in the carcass of the steer. Each of these glands is about the size of a small pea and only one is found in each animal. But in a slaughtering establishment so equipped to make the most of every opportunity as is Armour's, this by-product is produced in sufficient quantity to justify a special process of manufacture, thus relieving other departments of the troublesome necessity of incorporating it into the body of some product for which it is not particularly well adapted.

Fifteen thousand of these glands are required to make a pound of "pineal substance," only one of the 75 medical preparations produced by Armour and sold only direct to the drug trade.

The sausage department of Armour & Company is not only relieved of the necessity of making use of vast quantities of materials which do not fit into its requirements, but is afforded first call upon immense quantities of such fine materials as are seldom available for sausage-making in any but the largest plants. It has a business man's discretion as to what it will buy for its purpose and what it will not buy, and as this department has its own living to make by creating and holding a steady consumer demand, there is small likelihood of its ever being prevailed upon to utilize any "odds and ends" which might interfere in the least degree with the uniformity or quality of its products.

The fresh sausage department, it should be remembered, stands on its own bottom as to the matter of free and unrestricted selection of materials. It chooses and buys from other departments of the packinghouse just the materials it needs most, drives bargains for quality and price, and is under no obligation to accept and incorporate materials ill-adapted to its purpose.

(To be continued.)

New York Section

Manager Ed Bell, of the Swift branch house in Barclay street, is enjoying a vacation trip to New England.

V. D. Skipworth, of the S. & S. headquarters staff at Chicago, made a brief visit to New York territory during the week.

Harold Smith, assistant to manager T. C. Sullivan, of Swift & Company's provision department in New York, made a trip to Chicago during the past week.

It is reported that Jacob Hoehn has sold his poultry branch house on West 14th street to Herman Lass and Henry Cohen. Both are well-known in the poultry trade.

Chris. Kohn, in charge of Armour & Company's butter business at the produce headquarters on Greenwich street, has returned from his vacation in the Catskills.

Vice-president W. Hayward Noyes, of Swift & Company of New York, who is on a trip to the Pacific Coast with the "bankers' special," reports a safe voyage out.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 18, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.10 cents; imported beef, 9.70 cents per pound.

Matthias Eichhorn, retail butcher of 340 Grand street, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Monday, scheduling debts of \$4,524.73 due unsecured creditors, and assets of \$1,166.70.

W. L. McCauley, superintendent of Swift & Company's plant at St. Joseph, Mo., was in New York this week calling on old friends made during his many years residence here as superintendent of the United Dressed Beef Company's plant.

The government order prohibiting slaughtering on Sunday in New York City, as a result of a local court decision against such work, was suspended late last week as a result of protests of local kosher trade interests. Slaughtering will be permitted pending further investigation of the matter by the Washington authorities.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 18, 1915: Manhattan, Meat.—8,335 lbs. Fish.—9,074 lbs. Poultry and game.—7,439 lbs. Brooklyn, Meat.—13,464 lbs. Fish.—1,294 lbs. Poultry and game.—26 lbs. Queens, Meat.—26 lbs. Total, Meat.—21,825 lbs. Fish.—10,368 lbs. Poultry and game.—7,465 lbs.

TRADE EXPERT TO TOUR COUNTRY.

Much interest has been aroused in commercial circles by the decision of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington to send one of its special agents to the manufacturing centers throughout the coun-

try in order to give first hand information and advice to manufacturers—first, as to the best means of entering the export field and second as to the full extent of the free information service which the Federal Government is ready to extend to every American manufacturer who desires to see his goods placed in foreign markets.

Though the farmer, the raiser of cattle, the chemist, etc., appreciate the valuable services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and make full use of its immense fund of information, the American business man still appears to lack full knowledge as to what can be done for him by the Department of Commerce.

It is in order to dispel this insufficient knowledge and in order to shed full light on the commercial activities of the Department of Commerce, aided by the Department of State through its consular officers, that Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has designated Mr. Stanley H. Rose, special agent of the Bureau, as export trade adviser, and has delegated him to tour the country from coast to coast, instructing the American business man as to foreign fields for American commerce.

Taking into account the general interest aroused in trade with Latin America, Mr. Rose will make a specialty of furnishing information with regard to South and Central America and of putting manufacturers in touch with live opportunities in the various Latin American republics. At the same time he will point out openings for American goods in other markets, such as Australia, New Zealand, China and Russia.

Many invitations have been received by the Bureau from chambers of commerce in various parts of the country, asking the special agent to make his headquarters at the chamber of commerce when visiting cities, and in all such cases Mr. Rose will work in close co-operation with the local chamber, the only proviso being that his information shall be made equally available to non-members as well as members of the respective bodies. The special agent will carry with him an exhibit showing the various publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, also sample copies of the principal text books of use to exporters and those interested in export trade.

The itinerary of the proposed tour being so extended, no definite dates can be set at the present time for any special city, but Mr. Rose will as far as possible first visit those centers from which requests have been received by the Department. He expects to leave Washington in the near future, and the approximate dates on which he expects to visit the various cities will be announced later.

PACKERS FIGHT BRITISH POLICY.

(Continued from page 16.)

"If the packers had been guilty of trying to send contraband to Germany, would they have insisted upon passing through the ordeal of a prize court?

"If the British government had evidence to prove that the cargoes were contraband, why

did it try to buy the cargoes instead of having them condemned by the court and confiscating them?

"The British government knew that the doctrine of continuous voyage was never applied to conditional contraband. It knew that it had no warrant in law for the confiscation of those cargoes.

"There was no precedent in the Civil War cases for the action which Great Britain contemplated. The United States courts never held that conditional contraband was liable to confiscation under the "continuous voyage" doctrine. The American courts condemned only absolute contraband unquestionably destined for the enemy.

"After the privy council had issued its unlawful and tyrannous orders the prize court proceeded with the hearings, and it has now condemned the cargoes. It attempts to make orders in council paramount to international law, and it attempts to make these orders retroactive, making that unlawful which was lawful when it was seized.

"The practice of the British government has always been to preempt cargoes of conditional contraband—that is, it has taken over the cargoes and paid the owners for them. It will be interesting to see whether the British government will pay the American owners for the cargoes just condemned. The stuff was conditional contraband, provided it was really destined for Germany. Will the British government pay for it or will it confiscate it? The president of the court has ordered the confiscation of the cargoes. Will the privy council uphold him? There is no reason to doubt that it will.

"The whole course of British interference and seizure of American commerce indicates that the British government, in its desperate resolve to starve Germany, will ride roughshod over innocent neutral commerce if it is not stopped. It will sacrifice American commerce, even with neutrals, in order to make sure that its blockade of Germany is successful. If it cannot buy off American shippers, it will boldly confiscate their goods and rely upon the friendship of the United States government not to make an effective protest.

"It confidently believes that the majority of the people of the United States sympathize with the allies to such an extent that they will permit their own rights to be extinguished. Therefore it presumes to make the United States its ally in the operations against Germany. Incidentally it turns a commercial penny by stopping American goods and substituting British goods therefor in the markets of neutrals.

"Thus, if not prevented, it will take over American commerce with neutral nations in Europe on the pretense that it is driven to it by the necessities of war. And it expects the people of the United States to suffer themselves to be robbed because of their sympathy with the robber.

"The protest of the United States against this atrocious invasion of American rights has been written, and is soon to be forwarded to London. The protest has been long delayed. But it will be made, and it will be a command to Great Britain to return to the observance of international law.

"No other course could be pursued by a self-respecting government. The people of this nation would not permit their government to take any other course."

THE COST OF TRADING STAMPS.

Did you ever look at it in this way? If you give trading stamps and do a business of \$30,000 a year, the stamps cost you \$750 at the least calculation. That amount of money would pay for a lot of good advertising in the newspapers of the average small city. Yes, indeed.—Inter State Grocer.

HIDE IMPORTS FROM MEXICO.

A feature of interest this week in the New York foreign hide market was the arrival last Monday of the steamship Mexico from Vera Cruz, Tampico and other ports, with one of the largest cargoes of hides ever received from Mexico. The manifest showed about 52,000 hides consisting of about 40,000 wet salted and 12,000 dry. Of importance to the trade outside of the largeness of this single arrival was the fact that the cargo included about 20,000 hides from Mexico City and these are the first hides to come from that point in about six months. Some of the Mexico City hides were packers of February and March salting. Mexican hides arriving for some time past have contained many damaged lots caused by numerous delays in transportation and by confiscation by the different political bands of robbers who have disturbed the peace and devastated the country for several years and it is estimated that out of the Mexico cargo about 10,000 hides will have to be sold as glue stock.—Hide and Leather.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

around 110,000 to 115,000. One of the packers cleaned up their production of spready native steers up to the end of the year at 27c., estimated around 4,000, even though New York kosher were sold a couple of week previous at 27½c., other packers now demanding 28c. In native steers 2,000 August-September were sold at 26½c. and 2,500 September alone at 26c. The market is now considered fairly steady at 26c. with offers of 25½c. being declined. No trading reported in butt brands, generally held at 23c., and stocks rather small as the slaughter is limited. About 8,000 August salting light and extreme Texas steers sold at 22c. for both weights, although most of the packers turned this down as they are asking 22½c. for light and 22c. for extremes. Heavy Texas are quite firmly held at 23c. There is no trading reported. In Colorado 6,000 August, early September, were sold at 22c. and more are freely offered at this. Heavy native cows sold early in the week at 25½c.; along the middle of the week about 3,000 were taken at 24c., and toward the latter part of the week some 5,000 were sold at 23½c. Now that most of the packers have put their price back to 23c. on light cows again, they are now holding heavies for 24c. Some 20,000 light native cows were sold in the early part of the week at 22½c.; along the middle of the week about the same quantity were sold at 21½c. to 21¾c., and the latter part of the week 35,000 to 40,000 brought 22c., and following that about 15,000 at 22½c. We understand there are further unfilled orders on the market at 22½c., although packers are now asking 23c., but buyers decline to go this high. In branded cows 12,000 to 15,000 September were sold at 22c. and more are freely offered on this basis, although some of the packers inclined to talk 22½c., and all the packers are likely to jump back at 22½c. at any time on account of the light cows now being held at 22c. Market all cleaned up to January 1 on native bulls; last trading 21½c. In branded bulls 1,000 August-September were sold at 16½c., which seems to be the market for Northern points.

Boston.

The country hide market is stronger in tone in the disposition of tanners towards buying. This in a way is a natural development, as they have been going slowly since the first of August and have come to a point whether they are forced to buy. Offerings are light and dealers as a whole are, and have been, quite indifferent to tanners' views. The effect of the big Russian boot order has been to strengthen the market. Ohio buffs



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| Cincinnati | Los Angeles | New York | San Francisco |
| Cleveland | Louisville | Omaha | Seattle |
| Columbus | | | Toledo |

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are quotable at 20@20½c., with extremes at 20½@21c., and outside quotations are prevailing. The fact that the big loan is going through is also a bull argument in the trade. Far Southern hides are offered at 17¼@17½c., with tanners not bidding over 17c. Northern Southern and abattoirs are held at 18½c. with tanners' views ½c. less. During the week a car of Georgias sold at 17¾c. Some Virginia hides are offered in this market at 19c. Calfskins are strong. The kill of calf is practically over, so that what few skins are in the hands of dealers constitute practically all the available domestic material for some time to come. For this reason dealers are firming up in their tone, although tanners are still bidding 5@10c. below quotations; 4 to 5 lb. skins are held at \$1.25, with tanners' ideas \$1.15; 5 to 7's held at \$1.60; 7 to 9's, \$2.20; 9 to 12's, \$2.60. Foreign skins are not coming into this market.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—This has been a quiet week. Sales amounted to about 20,000, consisting of 4,000 Bogotas, 3,000 Central Americans, 7,000 Mexicans and the balance wet salted. 156,000 dry Buenos Aires were imported for tanners account. Stocks on hand total close to 175,000 hides, whereas the same time last year there were only 117,000.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Two thousand outside Kosher heavy native steers sold at 24½c. New York packer heavy steers quoted at 26c. Some asking more. Butts firmer, now quoted at 22@22½c. Last sale of spready natives was at 27¼c. for August-November salting. The Brooklyn packers sold about 6,000 August native cows at 20¼c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

light and light butchers sold from \$8@8.15, top \$8.25; good to choice butchers \$7.40@7.75; prime heavy \$7.25@7.50; mediumweight mixed packing \$6.90@7.25; fair to good heavy packing \$6.75@7; common heavy packers \$6.25@6.50. The old hogs seem to be getting fairly well thinned out, the young ones in many parts of the country are not yet ready to come; besides which farmers still are pretty busy, weather conditions are ideal and there is a natural desire to turn the abundance of cheap feed and some of the big percentage of soft corn into pork, which at prevailing prices looks very attractive. Foreign complications, notably the adverse ruling by the British government against the big packers on confiscated cargoes of beef and other meat sup-

plies, has naturally caused the big operators to hesitate, and may temporarily have a detrimental influence on the export trade. Thus, the hog market for the time being is practically on a fresh meat basis, and continued light receipts have been the only sustaining influence. A permanent break in prices may be postponed for a few weeks, or even possibly longer, but unless all signs fail, it is bound to come.

Monday's and Tuesday's sheep and lamb markets show a little more activity than characterized the trade at last week's close. Receipts comprise but very few sheep. Bulk of arrivals consists of lambs, and those coming to this point run largely to killing stock, bulk of feeding consignments being diverted to the river markets. Wednesday's receipts being estimated at about 17,000, the market opened dull, but prospects indicated nearly, if not quite, a steady close as compared with Tuesday's average. We quote: Natives.—Good to choice lambs, \$8.25@8.40; poor to medium, \$7.75@8; culls, \$6.50@7.25; fat ewes, \$5.35@5.50; poor to medium, \$4.75@5.25; culls, \$3.50@4.25. Westerns.—Good to choice lambs, \$8.60@8.75; fat yearlings, \$6.75@7.25; fat wethers, \$6@6.25; good to choice ewes, \$5.40@5.60; feeding lambs, \$8@8.25; feeding yearlings, \$6.50@7; feeding wethers, \$5.50@5.75; aged breeding ewes, \$6.75@7; yearling breeding ewes, \$7.50@8; feeding ewes, \$4.50@5.

ST. LOUIS LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

Hog prices are 50c. per cwt. higher than they were two weeks ago. A satisfactory phase of the hog situation is the improvement in the market for heavy hogs, which have been a drag on the market for so long. The hog market today (Wednesday), while not quite as high as a week ago, is extremely active. The receipts for the week approximate 30,000 and the quality of the offerings is poor. Mixed and butchers are quoted at \$7.75@8.15; good heavy, \$7.25@7.75; rough, \$6.25@6.60; lights, \$8@8.15; pigs, \$5.75@7.25; bulk, \$7.75@8.10. The eastern order buying trade remains active and the clearances are excellent each day.

Fifteen thousand sheep constitute the run for the week. The prices are somewhat lower. Butcher ewes are quoted at \$5@5.50; yearlings, \$6@7; breeding ewes, \$7@7.75; good lambs are still quoted up to \$8.50 and a few sales to city butchers are recorded at \$6.65. The bulk of the lambs are selling between \$8 and \$8.50.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Good to choice native steers | \$.80@ 9.65 |
| Poor to fair native steers | 6.00@ 7.85 |
| Oxen and stags | 4.00@ 7.25 |
| Bulls | 4.50@ 6.50 |
| Cows | 2.75@ 6.75 |
| Good to choice steers one year ago | 8.25@10.00 |

LIVE CALVES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs. | 10.00@13.00 |
| Live calves, skim milk | —@— |
| Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs. | 5.00@ 6.50 |
| Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs. | 7.00@ 8.50 |

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Live lambs, ordinary to prime | 9.25@ 9.50 |
| Live lambs, culls | @ 6.50 |
| Live sheep, culls | —@— |
| Live sheep, ewes | 3.00@ 4.75 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Hogs, heavy | @ 8.35 |
| Hogs, medium | @ 8.35 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs. | @ 8.70 |
| Pigs | @ 8.15 |
| Roughs | @ 6.00 |

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Choice native heavy | 14½ @15 |
| Choice native light | 14 @14½ |
| Native, common to fair | 13½ @14 |

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Choice native heavy | @15 |
| Choice native light | @15 |
| Native, common to fair | @14½ |
| Choice Western, heavy | @13½ |
| Choice Western, light | @13 |
| Common to fair Texas | @11 |
| Good to choice heifers | @14 |
| Common to fair heifers | @12 |
| Choice cows | @11 |
| Common to fair cows | @10½ |
| Fleshy Bologna bulls | @ 9½ |

BEEF CUTS.

| | Western. | City. |
|----------------------|----------|---------|
| No. 1 ribs | @18 | @17 |
| No. 2 ribs | @15 | @16 |
| No. 3 ribs | @12 | @15 |
| No. 1 loins | @18 | @19 |
| No. 2 loins | @15 | @18 |
| No. 3 loins | @12 | @17 |
| No. 1 hinds and ribs | 16½ @17 | @17½ |
| No. 2 hinds and ribs | @16½ | 16 @16½ |
| No. 3 hinds and ribs | @14½ | 15 @15½ |
| No. 1 rounds | @13 | @14 |
| No. 2 rounds | @12 | @13 |
| No. 3 rounds | @11 | 12½ @13 |
| No. 1 chucks | @11½ | @13 |
| No. 2 chucks | @10 | @12½ |
| No. 3 chucks | @ 8½ | @12 |

DRESSED CALVES.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb. | @19 |
| Veals, country dressed, per lb. | @18 |
| Western calves, choice | @17 |
| Western calves, fair to good | @15 |
| Grassers and buttermilks | @13 |

DRESSED HOGS.

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Hogs, heavy | @11½ |
| Hogs, 180 lbs. | @11½ |
| Hogs, 160 lbs. | @11½ |
| Hogs, 140 lbs. | @12½ |
| Pigs | @12½ |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Spring lambs, choice | @15½ |
| Lambs, choice | @14½ |
| Lambs, good | @14 |
| Lambs, medium to good | @13 |
| Sheep, choice | @11½ |
| Sheep, medium to good | @10 |
| Sheep, culls | @ 9 |

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg. | @16 |
| Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg. | @15½ |
| Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg. | @15 |
| Smoked picnic, light | @11½ |
| Smoked picnic, heavy | @11 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Smoked shoulders | @11 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless | @17½ |
| Smoked bacon (rib in) | @16 |
| Dried beef sets | @28 |
| Smoked beef tongue, per lb. | @20 |
| Pickled bellies, heavy | @13 |

FRESH PORK CUTS.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Fresh pork loins, city | @21 |
| Fresh pork loins, Western | 13 @20 |
| Frozen pork loins | 12½ @16½ |
| Fresh pork tenderloins | @25 |
| Frozen pork tenderloins | @22 |
| Shoulders, city | @13 |
| Shoulders, Western | @12 |
| Butts, regular | @16 |
| Butts, boneless | @18 |
| Fresh hams, city | @17 |
| Fresh hams, Western | @15 |
| Fresh picnic hams | @10 |

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. | 75.00@ 80.00 |
| per 100 pcs. | |
| Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs. | 65.00@ 70.00 |
| Black hoofs, per ton | @ 30.00 |
| Striped hoofs, per ton | @ 40.00 |
| White hoofs, per ton | 70.00@ 75.00 |
| Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs. | 85.00@ 90.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's | @150.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's | @100.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's | @ 75.00 |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|
| Fresh steer tongues | 11 @14c. | a pound |
| Fresh cow tongues | 10 @11c. | a pound |
| Calves' heads, scalded | 55 @60c. | apiece |
| Sweetbreads, veal | 25 @75c. | a pair |
| Sweetbreads, beef | @30c. | a pound |
| Calves' livers | @25c. | a pound |
| Beef kidneys | @12c. | apiece |
| Mutton kidneys | @10c. | apiece |
| Livers, beef | 9 @12c. | a pound |
| Oxtails | 8 @10c. | apiece |
| Hearts, beef | @ 7c. | a pound |
| Rolls, beef | @80c. | a pound |
| Tenderloin, beef, Western | 25 @35c. | a pound |
| Lambs' fries | 8 @10c. | a pair |
| Extra lean pork trimmings | @12½c. | a pound |
| Blade meat | @12½c. | a pound |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Ordinary shop fat | @ 3 |
| Suet, fresh and heavy | @ 5½ |
| Shop bones, per cwt. | 25 @35 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle | @1.00 |
| Sheep, imp., medium per bundle | @80 |
| Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle | @70 |
| Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle | @50 |
| Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle | @30 |
| Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York | @70 |
| Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb. | @70 |
| Hog, middles | @11 |
| Beef rounds, domestic, per set. f. o. b. Chicago | @16 |
| Beef rounds, export, per set. f. o. b. New York | @25 |
| Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York | @20 |
| Beef middles, per set. f. o. b. New York | @55 |
| Beef middles, per set. f. o. b. Chicago | @50 |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s | @ 7 |
| Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s | @ 4 |

SPICES.

| | Whole. | Ground. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Pepper, Sing., white | 19½ | 21½ |
| Pepper, Sing., black | 13½ | 15½ |
| Pepper, Penang, white | 18½ | 20½ |
| Pepper, red | 21 | 24 |
| Allspice | 4½ | 6½ |
| Cinnamon | 16 | 20 |
| Coriander | 4½ | 6½ |
| Cloves | 18 | 21 |
| Ginger | 15 | 18 |
| Mace | 60 | 64 |

SALTPETRE.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| Refined | 18 @19 |
|---------|--------|

GREEN CALFSKINS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| No. 1 skins | @ .27 |
| No. 2 skins | @ .25 |
| No. 3 skins | @ .13 |
| Branded skins | @ .21 |
| Ticky skins | @ .21 |
| No. 1 B. M. skins | @ .25 |
| No. 2 B. M. skins | @ .19 |
| No. 1, 12½-14 | @3.20 |
| No. 2, 12½-14 | @2.95 |
| No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 | @2.95 |
| No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 | @2.25 |
| No. 1 kips, 14-18 | @3.45 |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18 | @3.20 |
| No. 1 B. M. kips | @3.20 |
| No. 2 B. M. kips | @2.15 |
| No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over | @4.30 |
| No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over | @4.05 |
| Branded kips | @2.70 |
| Heavy branded kips | @3.70 |
| Ticky kips | @2.70 |
| Heavy ticky kips | @3.70 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box— | |
| Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked | @17½ |
| Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked | @16 |
| Fowl—bbls.— | |
| Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best | 15½ @16 |
| Other Poultry— | |
| Old Cocks, per lb. | 12½ @13 |
| Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz. | @3.50 |

LIVE POULTRY.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Chickens, nearby choice | @19 |
| Fowls, heavy | 17½ @18 |
| Roosters | @12½ |
| Ducks, L. I. Spring | @19 |
| Geese, per lb. | @13 |

BUTTER.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Creamery, extra (92 score) | @27 |
| Creamery, higher (scoring lots) | 27½ @28 |
| Creamery, Firsts | 24½ @26 |
| Process, Extras | @24 |
| Process, Firsts | 23 @23½ |

EGGS.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Fresh gathered, extras | 30 @32 |
| Fresh gathered, extra firsts | 28½ @29 |
| Fresh gathered, firsts | 26 @27½ |
| Fresh gathered, seconds | 23½ @25 |
| Fresh dirties, No. 1 | 21½ @22½ |
| Fresh chex, good to choice | 20 @21 |

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton | @27.00 |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton | @35.00 |
| Dried blood, high grade | @ 2.70 |
| Nitrate of soda—spot | @ 2.60 |
| Bone black, discard, sugar house vel. | |
| New York | @21.00 |
| Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia | 2.70 and 10c. |
| Garbage tankage | @ 7.00 |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore | nom@3.10 and 10c. |
| Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. | |
| Lime | 3.15 and 10c. |
| Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid) | nom@2.70 and 35c. |
| Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25% | @ 3.40 |
| Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25% | @ 3.50 |

